



## MINING PHOTOGRAPHS—No. II.

NO PAY.

"Hell to pay, and no pitch hot," would be a coarse, but truthful expression (as the axiom is usually understood) of the state of affairs on a mine when "No pay" is announced; it is to the existence of a mine what strychnine is to the body, a sudden and fatal dose. The victim staggers, reels, and dies. The effects are precisely similar; the patient having the dose administered, is taken with a shivering, then a deadly palor overpreads the frame, a short struggle and all is over. We appeal to hundreds of poor captains and managers of mines if this is not a true picture, and if they have not personally witnessed the originals from which our photograph has been daguerreotyped. From the bottom of our hearts we feel for them quite as much as we do for the more immediate and needy sufferers.

The poor agent waits, hoping against hope, till the last day that a remittance may come—but no draft or order arrives: he then takes his pipe, as a solace, and comforts himself with the idea that surely the committee will not be so thoughtless as not to send the money, to disappoint so many poor hard-working men and women, who have honestly earned their pay. He then proceeds to his home, with a sorry heart and a sorry countenance, to a sleepless couch, working himself into a state of nervous excitement; he goes early to the mine, frets and fidgets himself, as well as everybody else, waits anxiously for the postman, who he verily believes never was so dilatory before. When, at last, he does appear, to the query, spoken with an assumed forced air of jauntiness, "Anything in my way to day, my boy?"—"No, Sir," is replied. The heart drops to the bottom of his belly, and the crest-fallen, terror-stricken man pauses, and asks the winds the question, "Whatever can they mean by it?" As companionship, even in misfortune, is in some degree solacing, the now half-savage, half-sorrowing man betakes himself to the clerk, if there be one, or to the second captain; after consultation, they send an express messenger to the post, to ascertain if there be not a mistake? When the answer, "No mistake," arrives they ejaculate together, "Then there is no pay, and no mistake!"

Evil news is said to fly space, and no news flies with greater or more fatal speed than "No pay;" quicker than the racer's gallop or the arrow's flight, the cry of "No pay" at G. N. P. or N. P., wings its fatal way—even echo lends its magic influence, and "No pay, no pay!" is heard on every side. The anxious merchant, at the sound of "No pay," opens his ledger to see what appears he has in his accounts, and if it be a cost-book mine, immediately fixes in his mind's eye on the best man to take for his account, and pre-determines to be early in the field, lest he be forestalled. The shopkeeper, who in mining districts usually gives the men a month's credit for their necessities, at once stops all accommodation, the landlord stops the tap, the poor agent, the silly-looking purser, and the poorer stricken work-people become the bye-word and taunt of their fellows. The best men leave their employ, or work sulkily and carelessly, and when complained of by the captain, they impudently answer, "What to h—l do we care; how do we know we shall ever be paid?" If on a limited liability mine such a matter occurs, the men at once obtain an injunction against the materials, and cease working, as they know they have no "good man" to take, and the game is up.

O, gentle reader, think not this picture is overdrawn. We assure you, painful as it is, it is literally true to the letter—aye, to the life. Picture to yourself, if you now can, what must be the position and feelings of persons to whom these hardworking people look up as a father and a friend (for such the captain, if he do his duty, is considered), when he, knowing they have fairly earned their wages, not only by the sweat of their brows, but by the risk of their lives—when, as on pay-days, the labourers come to take their hire, dressed in their "bit of best," in expectation of displaying that independence which often proudly marks their character, in paying off their monthly scores—when the account-house is surrounded by a waiting crowd, the poor agents, after screwing up their courage, come forward and announce "No pay to-day, my boys. I don't know how it is, but there's no money come; I suppose it will be all right after a bit." At first all is silence, then a murmur, then an outburst of feeling, with a suppressed "D—n it." At last one of the elder men rises and asks, "When d'ye think it will be here?"—"I don't know, but I will write about it. Now, be good men; it is not our faults; there's no more money for us than for you. It is of no use grumbling nor grieving; all I can say is, it is a bad job. I know that men ought to be paid, that a labourer is worthy of his hire; but what can't be cured must be endured." Then, as I have frequently known, and so late as Saturday, Nov. 1, 1862, saw an instance of—"Any of you who are married men, and have families, come to my house, and I will let you have a sovereign each, to buy a bit of meat or fish with, as I suppose the shop will be stopped." The response is from all, even the boys and girls.—"We all have wives and families, Kappen."—"I know who is who, and shall act accordingly," is the worthy man's reply. He did, and does often, act thus; and it is acts like these that create the bond we have alluded to—father and friend; which is reality, as the poor fellow has reasonable grounds for doubt if ever he will be repaid.

In illustration of our subject we quote a few facts, the portraits and truth of which will be by many mining men recognised and admitted. At the notorious P. W. mine the men were unpaid for three months, having been kept quiet for that length of time by the assurances and little relief given by the agents, who spoke, as they thought, that all would be right in the end. Neither men nor agents have been paid to this day, though law was resorted to as a last resource. Law is a tardy remedy for starving men. The "law's delay" is a small satisfaction for angry merchants and savage shopkeepers. In the case of this mine I have seen the poor little captain dread to meet the army of despairing miserable wives of these honest, hard-working fellows, when "No pay" for a second—aye, a third—time was obliged to be uttered. I have actually in one case seen a poor little boy who knew me come and beg a penny of me to buy a bit of bread, saying "I have not tasted any for three days, Mr. Henwood." After filling the poor child, he emphatically said, "It must be a fine thing to be a gentleman, Sir." Hear that sarcasm, O ye who treat cost-sheets and poor men's claims so cavalierly as is sometimes the case, or so carelessly, as is more frequently the reason! When the cost-sheet is seen in think of this photograph, and do justice. We quote another melancholy instances of the melancholy legion. At the G. N. P. the previous scene was re-enacted, but with greater aggravation, as at that mine the men actually raised and dressed a parcel of ore. The poor men had a little subsist, but the agents "no pay" for months. To an application for a few shillings to pay samplers' fees when the ore was sent to Portreath for sampling, no reply was sent: the impoverished agent was actually obliged to borrow 10s. to do that which would probably have not only damaged the mine but the sample too. What was still worse, more disgraceful, and almost incredible, is the fact that when the ore was sold (8 tons, at 7s. 5s. 6d. per ton) an order was sent from the committee—to the manager to receive the amount, to pay off the men, petty accounts, &c., and apply the balance to his own arrears. Not so, however; Mr. Secretary, the day before the cost was due, wrote the agent of the smelting company that he held them responsible to him as the secretary of the G. N. P., and insisted on the money being forwarded to London to him. When the poor agent applied he found the subject of our paper—"No pay." This he was obliged to say to the miners, who had promised their money on that day. Picture to yourself, O reader, if you can, the state of this poor fellow's feelings! That poor fellow was the author of this paper.

We could multiply examples *ad infinitum*, but forbear. The task of recounting unpleasant bye-gones is at least distasteful, but passing clouds frequently yield fruitful showers; so let us trust it to be in this case. The moral of this paper is patent; let us trust its inditing may not be in vain.

And now, in conclusion, O adventurers, remember this photograph is sadly too true to nature, and is made as a *carte de visite* to you for your benefit and instruction; and you, O ye captains and agents, for your behoof; and you, O ye working miners, for your especial benefit, by your old, well-known and tried friend—

GEORGE HENWOOD.

The GREAT TYWARTHIALE MINE being a Duchy mine, held under a lease from His Royal Highness, the directors gave instructions to their agents to give the whole of the men, women, and children a treat on Monday, being the Prince of Wales's birthday: this was duly carried out. The men (about 300) were well supplied with bread and cheese and good ale, and the women and girls (about 100) were well served with good tea and cake. Nothing could be more pleasing than to see the black but cheerful faces of the miners responding to the toast of their future King. Everything was conducted in an orderly manner, and the people went home highly pleased with their entertainment, thanking their employers for being so remembered. After the proceedings of the day, the agents sat down to a sumptuous supper; they also shared the enjoyment on the occasion, and, as well as the work people, fully realised the benevolent gift of the company. Altogether, the treat gave a fresh impulse to all concerned, and which will not be soon forgotten, as it caused no little excitement in the neighbourhood.

THAMES TUNNEL COMPANY.—Receipts for the week ending Nov. 8

71s. 7d.; number of passengers, 17,191.

LONDON GENERAL OMNIBUS COMPANY.—The traffic receipts for the week ending November 9 was 10,370l. 11s. 2d.

## Original Correspondence.

## VALUABLE METALS IN BRITISH AMERICA.

SIR,—Few Englishmen have any correct idea of our valuable American colonies, and are doing but very little to aid in the development of their resources. Having lately made a tour through them, I have been sorry to see, especially in New Brunswick, that everything of value gets into the hands of Americans. There are at this moment valuable mines in New Brunswick open to the English capitalist—mines which would yield large returns. In conversation with one of the leading merchants of St. John's, I found, through the great scarcity of money (owing to the American drain), they were unable to work to any good purpose what must, by proper outlay, yield immense profits. An extensive range of country on the sea shore has a very valuable copper lode running through it. Grey copper ore has been extracted at a trifling expense, and yielded in one case 62-10 per cent., and ore has been shipped to Liverpool yielding about 30 per cent. A gentleman of my acquaintance there has recently discovered a valuable Antimony mine (the only one on the American continent), and not far from the same spot Bismuth has also been met with in considerable quantities. There is but little direct communication with this country, or the many inviting fields for enterprise would long ere this have been surveyed and secured. The expense of working these metals would be very trifling. Good roads, water-power, easy drainage, harbours for shipping, and plenty of fuel, are readily available; and it would be a shame if something is not speedily done to secure and work what must be a source of large profit to all concerned.—Nov. 12.

A VISITOR.

## THE DUCHY OF CORNWALL, AND THE MINING INTEREST.

SIR,—Your correspondent, in last week's Journal, may well contrast the wise and liberal conduct of the Rev. Mr. Norris in his fair and ready renewal of the lease of the South Caradon Mines, with the short-sighted and unjust course of sharp practice pursued by the Council of the Duchy of Cornwall, to their everlasting disgrace, in their treatment of the Phoenix Mining Company, by wantonly depriving that company of property the perseverance in working which had so great an influence in improving. I may say creating, the Liskeard mining district for the Duchy. No act of that Council, short of a restitution of the Phoenix Mines to the original company, however great the cost of such an act of justice might be, will ever restore the yet untested lands of the Duchy to favour. Few men, certainly no Manchester men, knowing as they now know the treatment possible at the hands of the Council of the Duchy of Cornwall, are likely again to adventure in any property under control of that Council.

Manchester, Nov. 10.

H. M. STEINHAL.

## THE CELEBRATED LAXEY MINES.

SIR,—I have lately returned from a visit to the Isle of Man; and, having during my stay made a thorough inspection of the mines, some remarks respecting this great and valuable property may not be out of place in the Journal, or uninteresting to the majority of readers. Laxey Glen, in which the mines are situated, is a small picturesque glen, or valley, of great beauty, about midway between Douglas and Ramsey, on the east side of the island, and opening out to the sea. On entering the glen the attention is immediately arrested by the magnificent water-wheel, erected on an elevation at the northern end of the valley, which is justly an object of great attraction, and a triumph of engineering skill. This wheel, said to be the largest in the world, is what is called an overshot, 72 ft. 6 inches in diameter, and 6 ft. in the breast. During my stay I carefully watched it, and found it working with less than half its head of water; it may, therefore, be safely assumed that it is fully capable of sustaining its power in carrying out the mine to a vastly increased depth. I was also particularly struck, not only with regard to this wheel, but also to the others (of which there are several), with the absence of any waste of the power. Although water was most plentiful, not a drop fell from the supply, and only as the buckets began to reverse, and to empty themselves, does the observer become aware that water is being poured into them above. I mention this because it led me to observe more carefully the various surface operations, and I found the machinery all constructed after the same careful and efficient manner, with a view to the future large development of the property, and working with the least waste, and the most perfect order.

In addition to the wheel a powerful turbine, working with a head of about 80 ft. of water, admitted through an 18-in. pipe, raises the ore and deads from the deep mine, and another turbine is just completing over the corner shaft, sinking through the south or copper ground. The situation of the mines is singularly favourable, having unequalled water-power, while the dressing-rooms, being within 3/4 mile of the point of shipment, involve a cartage of only 6d. per ton. The main lode can be traced for about three miles. Its general bearing is north and south, with an underlie to the east of about 1 ft. in 4 or 5 fms. On this lode operations have been carried on by the present company for about 40 years, and under the present manager, Capt. Rowe, 1420l. per 1000t. share has been paid, besides from 40,000l. to 50,000l. expended in machinery and plant. The workings consist at present of three distinct sets of operations—the main, or deep mine, the south, or copper ground, and Dumbells. The main, or deep mine, in which the principal operations have been conducted, has been opened out by two shafts—the main shaft carried to a depth of 212 fms., and the Welch 200 fms. The main shaft would, so far as I could learn, appear to have been sunk for some considerable depth through the centre of a rich deposit of lead ore. The lode then fell away in value, though still rich, the ore containing a much larger quantity of blende. Without once losing the ore that was bearing away to the northward, the mine once again opened out rich, as formerly, the lode in many places being worth as much as 3000l. to 4000l. per fm. After continuing in this state for some years, the blende again took the ascendant, the lode falling off in value, though still highly productive. So far the company had steadily pursued but one run of ore ground from the surface downwards. It now became evident to Capt. Rowe that in order to establish the durability of the property a very large amount of new ground required to be opened out, as well as a very extensive plant erected. During the last four or five years the shareholders have been content to see their profits applied to this purpose, and they may thank the foresight and untiring energy of their manager that they now possess not only a most valuable and lasting property, but one that calls forth the admiration of all who inspect it.

Capt. Rowe had been long of opinion that as it went down the lode would again resume its former value, and I am happy to be able to state that his anticipations are likely to be fully realised. The lode in the 200 north, driving by the side of the lode, was cut into during my stay on the island; and on my last inspection presented a magnificent appearance; the blast had been fired about half an hour previously. On the floors lay about 5 tons of the glittering ore, presenting with the side of the lode the appearance of a silversmith's shop. Before I left the island the lode was valued at 150l. per fathom, and could be traced for 7 fathoms, but going each way, and improving to the northward and down; there can, therefore, be but little doubt that this is the commencement of another magnificent deposit of rich ore. The various levels driving north, with the exception of the 110, are opening-out payng ground, varying from 20t. to 40t. per fathom, and there are still large reserves of ore to take away. Between the main shaft and the south or copper ground lies what may be called a mixed or intermediate ground. In many places driving south the lode has fallen away poor, in others it is exceedingly rich, yielding lead, lead and copper, lead, blende and copper, and, finally, as the levels pass, the great copper slide, all copper. In the 200 south the lode was for some distance worth 150l. per fm.; it then fell away in the end, but is now improved again. The rise in the back is worth 80t. per fm., and the ore holds down in its richest part. In the 60 a sump is sinking, worth 40t. to 50t. per fm., and a rise going up in the 100 to meet it is worth about the same. The reserves in this intermediate ground are also large. In the south, or copper ground, the 100 has been driven through a run of ore worth about 20t. per fm., continuing upwards. Stopping in the foot of the level the ore is found to improve in quantity and quality, and is dipping south fully a fathom for every fathom it goes down. The 120 south has entered this run of ground, the ore carrying steadily down, improving, and worth 30t. per fm., and a sump sinking a little to the north of the side worth 40t. per fm. The 145 at the time I saw it, would appear to be just entering the copper ground, the very part of the lode was about 3 ft. wide, and dipping north about 3 ft. per fm.; it was composed of copper ore, with a few flowers of lead, and a little blende and quartz, worth 50t. per fm. Capt. Rowe, however, has since informed me that it is greatly improved, and worth 80t. to 100t. per fm. The rise a few fathoms to the north of the side is worth 60t. per fm. for lead and copper. The great feature of this south ground is the manner in which the ore sets down, increasing both in quantity and value, and it may reasonably be inferred that the deeper levels, as they are driven south, will open out an immense quantity of copper ore. A shaft, called the corner shaft, is sinking through the centre of this ground; it is already below the 50, and a new turbine is just completing over it.

At Dumbells, the most northerly of the workings, the shaft has been sunk to the 37, and has produced a large quantity of rich lead ore. A sump has been sunk in the 37 for about 15 fathoms deep, and is still going down, worth at the present moment fully 100t. per fathom. From this sump the 45 has been driven south, and the 50 north and south. The 45 had passed through a run of ground varying from 30t. to 60t. per fathom. At the time I saw it the level was just entering the slide, and was, consequently, poor; it had since passed through, and Capt. Rowe writes me, "We have got the lode on the side, and it seems a fine course of ore." This was quite unexpected, it being generally supposed that the ground between Dumbells and the main workings above the 110 was poor. The lode in the 50 is worth about 40t. per fathom, and continues in the ends. The 110, driving north from the main workings, is intended to intersect this ground, and in a few months it is anticipated will come upon the ore going down. Should the ore hold down, as the nature of the lode and the character of the mine would seem to make certain, the value of these workings will be immense.

Perhaps, Sir, the leading feature of this magnificent property, and one that strikes me forcibly the more it is contemplated, is its evident durability. Already reserves are laid open, that will take many years to stop away, while the operations necessary for that purpose seem continually to open out fresh discoveries. The monthly raisings at the mine are at present estimated at

75 tons lead ore, at 17s. 10s. ....	£1312 10 0
240 tons blende, at 21. 7s. ....	564 0 0
150 tons of copper, at 5s. ....	750 0 0 = £2626 10. 0
Less royalty .....	180 0 0
 Total. ....	£2446 10 0

At a cost of labour and merchants' bills, including all expenses, of about 1850l., leaving monthly profit of nearly 600l.

On the completion of two sums now sinking in the 165 and 180 north for the purpose of ventilation, the blende will be increased to fully 300 tons per month, while so soon as the 145 south is sufficiently advanced in the copper ground to allow stopping, the raising of copper ore will advance to 250 or 300 tons per month, to be still further increased when the corner shaft is sunk through this ground; added to which, as the lode goes down the produce increases, and at least 6t. per ton may be calculated on as the future average value of the ore.

In estimating the quantity of lead ore no allowance is made for the effect which the new discovery in the 200 north must naturally produce. I find that the mine sold

100 tons, at 18s., to Sims, Williams, and Co., on Sept. 4; 100 tons to Walker, Park and Co., at 17s. 11s., on Oct. 22, and there are now another 100 tons ready for sampling. This last contains, among others, a lode called Snaefell. It is parallel to, and is in a short run yielded about 300l. worth of ore, and the lode was left going down, as was informed, worth fully 40t. per fm. Now that the operations on the main lode are sufficiently advanced to bring the mine again into a dividend state it is intended to commence operations at Snaefell, and for this purpose it is proposed to bring the present company under the Limited Liability Act, and to raise a small additional capital, sufficient to develop this very promising lode.

It was no cursorily glance I took of the mine (then to-day and gone to-morrow); I remained a fortnight on the spot, watching for hours the various operations, and my visit underground, taking from seven to eight hours, required an amount of physical exertion which may be better imagined than described, when it is considered that the bottom of the mine, about 1/2 mile from adit, the descent and ascent had to be made by means of ladders.

During my stay I had the pleasure of meeting Prof. Warington Smyth, the Government Inspector of Crown Mines, then on his visit of inspection. His opinion of Snaefell is already in print.—"The character of the lode is so bold, and that of the ore as massive and strong, that I could give a very good character of it as a speculation." With regard to the Laxey Mines, I think I am at liberty to state that it fully bears out all I have said on the subject.

Closed to the mines a pretty little church was built by the company on a piece of land in the neighbourhood, and the stipend of the officiating clergyman was paid by the company. A new organ has lately been erected through the exertions of Capt. Rowe and his family, who became personally responsible for the cost should the subscriptions not reach the required amount. T. THOMPSON.

12, Old Jewry-chambers, Nov. 12.

## MARKET AND OTHER MINES.

SIR,—I read, with much interest and pleasure, the admirable and truthful letter of your able "Correspondent in Truro," in last week's Journal (p. 768). Allow me to call the attention of everyone interested in legitimate mining to it. The facts there stated cannot be too prominently brought before the public, as it will dispel a great deal of the delusion which exists as to the advisability of investing in mines in the market." I would also beg to draw attention to the following remarks of the Irish correspondent of your contemporary, the "Mining and Smelting Magazine," for present month, just published. He says—"But when we see that, in Ireland, pure speculative concerns are, as a rule, turned into market mines, we find no difficulty predicting for them, from the experience of English districts, a career of signal failure. The result has so far borne out this view, for, notwithstanding all the money invested, and all the excitement and jobbing, there has been no new recent success in Ireland, and to this the market concerns we see weekly quoted and puffed; but



## TRUTH'S ECHOES, OR SAYINGS AND DOINGS IN MINING.

This week has been marked by great and extraordinary changes in the prices of many shares, but more especially in the transactions connected with EAST CARADON; and, notwithstanding the heavy decline which has taken place, there is every probability of a corresponding reaction. They were apparently at their lowest on Wednesday, for since then a marked improvement has taken place. Although the business of the week has been entailed by the holiday on Monday, and the preparations for the settlement, or account, which took place to-day (Friday), still it has been most remarkable for the violent and alarming fluctuations that have taken place. Large transactions have been completed in several mines, notwithstanding the varied changes; and the account has passed off tolerably well, considering the short deliveries of EAST CARADON, LADY BERTHA, and a few others.—WHEAL SETON, NEW SETON, and CONDUCHOW have been in good request, and bargains effected at improved rates.—COOK'S KITCHEN and GREAT SOUTH TOLCUS have been largely dealt in, but the latter are offered at lower rates.—TREHOFT and EAST BISSETT are firm, and a fair business done.—EAST CARN BREEAS have receded, and more freely offered.—WHEAL BASSETT, NORTH BULLE, and WEST TOLCUS have been in demand.—CAMBORNE VEAN and EAST SETON have been sought for at buyers' prices.—STRAY PARK and POLMEAR are also in request.—NORTH CROFTY and NORTH ROSKEAR have been largely dealt in, but prices have fluctuated.—GREAT RETTALLACK have seen several changes, but are offered at much lower rates.—EAST ROSEWARNE and TOLVADEN have declined, without any apparent cause.—KITTY (St. Agnes), WHEAL UNY, and UNION have been dealt in at present rates.—WHEAL GREENVILLE have receded, whilst EAST GREENVILLE are firm at quoted prices.—NORTH DOWNS and NORTH TRESEBERRY have shown some remarkable change.—GREAT FORTUNE, BASSETT, and GRIFFLS, and WHEAL GRIFFLS have been in fair request.—PROVIDENCE, LUDCOTT, and MARGARET have been more freely offered, and the latter shows a tendency to decline.—MAKKE VALLEY, GONAMENA, and WEST CARADON find buyers at lower rates.—LUDCOTT are weaker, and THELAWNY and MARY ANN continue pretty firm, at present prices.—DRAKE WALLS have fluctuated, but show signs of improvement.—SORTHIDE have had a slight advance, in consequence of several buyers.—NORTH ROBERTS have also been enquired for at nominal prices.

EAST CARADON: On the counter, in the 70 east, the lode is worth 30s. per fathom; in the 70 west, 25s. per fathom for the part carried; in the 60 east, 12s.; and the 50 east, from 18s. to 20s. per fathom. The new lode, in the 50 west, is worth 20s. per fathom. This is a copy of the official report, endorsed, I believe, by the presence and opinion of fifteen other inspectors, underground on Wednesday. This report will be found to vary very little from that of last week, notwithstanding the extraordinary decline which has taken place in the shares during the week. There is no doubt but this ruinous fall is the result of market operations, arising from the united efforts of a few to depress the shares, in which they have been rather favoured with materials to facilitate the object, although the attempt has been in preparation for some time past. If the parties have not been acting in concert to effect it, they have attained their views by ingeniously bringing to bear the several circumstances which at present present a less favourable aspect than has appeared for some time past. But there is little doubt that the rumours which have been so industriously circulated to the prejudice of the mine have been successfully employed to bring about the depression, and thereby enabling the heavy "bears" to escape the castigation their propensity would have caused. The reports made use of appear to have been the temporary falling off of the eastern ends, the vague and exaggerated statements respecting the terms and conditions of the proposed new leases, together with the theoretical opinion expressed by a "Correspondent" in last week's Journal. These reports, there is no doubt, have been the chief agents in the hands of interested parties to bring about an object so important to their interests, and producing a most ruinous panic. With respect to the value of the various levels, the weekly official reports are faithfully published, and no intermediate reports are given from week to week, consequently the changes (if any take place) must be only in the fertile imagination of the traducers; and admitting the temporary decline which may have taken place to be of great importance, still it cannot be to the extent to which the shares have declined at one period of the week—a market loss of 100,000£, when, in fact, the prospects of the 60 and east were considered last week of a more encouraging and improving character, and rapidly emerging from that hard bar of ground which has long impeded their progress, and is now but a short distance from that point in the 50 where they had so rich and continuous a course of ore. As regards the new lease, which is proposed to be granted from Jan. 1 next for 21 years, it is considered of so favourable and satisfactory a character, that when laid before the next general meeting will not fail to meet the approbation of every shareholder, and reflect the greatest credit on the directors for the disinterested and efficient manner in which they have effected so important an object, especially when the difficulties attending the matter are explained. The uncalled-for and gratuitous opinion expressed by a "Correspondent" last week may have assisted in the depression which has so fearfully followed. Whether the mine be worth 5, 10, or 15 years' purchase, or the courses of ore in the district will prove but shallow bunches, or the mines in operation to the east of East Caradon become failures, are matters, in my opinion, beyond the penetration of the intelligent writer, unless he possesses the spirit of divination as well as prophecy; and if he can tell where the ore will fall off, upon the same principle he can state where it will commence, or to be found, without the aid of the divining-rod. Possessing such attributes, his knowledge must be wealth. South Caradon, West Caradon, Phoenix Mines, or Marke Valley cannot be called shallow mines, nor the extent of their returns be measured. At present East Caradon is in its infancy, and the operations carried on at the narrowest portion of the sett, and is traversed by some of the South, as well as the West Caradon lodes, and I believe they are driving north to intersect all the lodes, and should they prove as productive as the present caunter, they are as likely to have a mine when fully developed as lasting and remunerative as South Caradon. And with the powerful engine erected, or in course of erection, which will command two highly-promising lodes already intersected, there is reason to hope that vast returns will be made, and prove a source of wealth to all interested for some years to come.

At NEW EAST BURCH TOR and VITIFER the operations are going on very satisfactorily. In the 24 east, on the north lode, they have a very good end, worth 10s. per fathom, and leaving backs of the same value. The 12 on the same lode, is of similar value and character. There are several other points looking very promising, which, with the pitches, are producing the usual amount of tin.

SORTHIDE CONSOLS is reported to have slightly improved, especially in the 20, on the north part of the main lode.—LADY BERTHA is represented to have fallen off in the value of the lode in the 20 east, in consequence of the lode becoming disordered by a splice; but there is reason to believe that it will again improve on getting beyond its influence. Other places which were stated to have improved maintain their appearance and value.—DRAKE WALLS continued to look well, with every prospect of an increased amount of sales. The next month's sale of tin is expected to be 25 tons. At GREAT RETTALLACK the lode in the winze sinking below the 30 has very much diminished, and at present poor; they have about 7 cwt. of work earnings still ready for sale, and 4 cwt. of less value. The 40 west is yielding some good work for blends.

WHEAL HAMMERS: The copper lode in the adit, both in the back and in the winze, is worth from 7s. to 8s. per fathom. The 115 east is of a promising character, but the winze in the bottom of the 100 has declined in value, whilst the western end of the same value remains—about 12s. per fathom for tin; the stope in the back of the same level is valued at 15s. per fathom.

At NORTH BASSETT they have intersected a branch, or leader, in the 78 cross-cut north, about 6 in. wide, of a promising character, which is considered a favourable indication for cutting a good lode at that point.

PEDAN-AN-DREIA UNITED: The lode in the bottom of the sump-shaft has again improved, and is reported to be worth upwards of 100s. per fathom. The 110 east is looking to improve, and the winze sinking below this level continues worth 70s. per fathom. The shaft is now down below the 120, and as soon as the necessary arrangements are completed for driving the lode a valuable run of the ground will be laid open.

At GREAT SOUTH TOLCUS the lode in the shaft below the 140 continues worth 100s. per fathom. The tin lode recently intersected by the 140 cross-cut has not been cut through, but it is expected that in another week the value will be ascertained. Other productive places are reported unchanged.—At WHEAL UNITED the caunter lode at the 75 presents good appearance. The same lode has been cut in the 60, but not sufficiently opened upon to report its value, which may be expected in a few days.—WHEAL GREENVILLE: They are in daily expectation of intersecting the lode at the 120; the present end encloses the hope of a good discovery. The 110 is looking very favourable for a more productive lode, and the 80 west, on the caunter, has also improved. The winze sinking below the 80, in the new lode, is worth 30s. per fathom for tin, and the stopes above the 80 are valued at 20s. per fathom for tin.—ST. JAMES UNITED continues to open remarkably well, and the more they see of the old workings the larger is the amount of discoveries made. There are now several fine courses of tin laid open, and from the quantity of stuf broken and at surface there is more work than the present stampa can do for months to come without any further accumulation.—WHEAL PROSPER (Brec) : The lode in the shaft continues of the same value as last noticed. There is an improvement in the 40 east, and the stopes in the back of this level is worth 15s. per fathom. The winze sinking below the 30 east is still worth 25s. to 30s. per fathom.—JAMES LANE.

From Mr. JAMES CROFTS:—An old mine is by those who devote their energy and talent to "bringing out" mines treated as a new one, unless the antecedents of the original were of such a character as to condemn it to rot, on the ground of having already been tried, and found wanting in all essential points touching the production of ore and payment of dividends, and it is, therefore, necessary to re-state in the columns of the Journal that the APPLEGORE MINE, as so represented by reliable authorities to the writer, was abandoned solely on the ground of the workings being finally unsuccessful (after a considerable quantity of lead had been raised), in consequence of the shaft having been sunk in the wrong place. For this fact a collateral authority is Mr. Josiah Hitchins, formerly of the Devon Consols, and admitting the statement as facts (being also put forward as such in the prospects of NORTH LUDCOTT), it is clear that there were, and are, as the writer believes, good and substantial reasons for NORTH LUDCOTT being introduced to the public, and their contributions asked to support its trial upon sufficient proofs. The writer thinks that the interference in any way of private individuals, however good their motives, in the progress of any new undertaking is not a pleasant task even to themselves, especially when these parties are members of a Mining Exchange, where machinery exists, which ought to be in motion, for testing the *bons ales* of all new concerns, or old ones introduced under a new name, whilst the means by which such surveillance could be exercised is simple enough—to have in their power, and under their entire control, respectable agents for tin, copper, and lead mines, who, by order, shall inspect every plot of ground brought out, as eligible to be made a mine, and, as the result of reports by the said agents, put their *vote* upon bad, and give their sanction to good "concerns," by declaring the shares eligible to be dealt in, and the prices of them to be marked on the Mining Exchange lists, as is the practice of the Stock Exchange, a tolerably high authority, and whose proceedings in most respects are the result of long experience, and therefore, so much the more worthy of adoption on the mining market. NORTH WHEAL LUDCOTT prospectus, after some modifications in its constitution, as recommended by the writer, is in process of reconstruction, and will be duly re-introduced to the public under management, both in the country and in London, which will justify an immediate subscription for the remaining shares, the majority of them being already taken. SOUTH CARN BREA held its last meeting on Oct. 21, and called 4s. per share, or 44,000£, in the whole, on 6000 shares. The mine is chiefly tin, and the costs appear heavy, being nearly 1100s. per month. The report is good, and shares apparently worth purchasing at the present low price. In OKEF TOW shares a considerable business is doing, chiefly by the writer, who is buying back shares he sold to adventurers nearly eleven years since, at a profit to them, the shares having been sometime increased from 20s. to 40s. A dividend being promised in January next, the shares are a safe investment. CENTRAL MINERA shares have also attracted attention at their present almost nominal figure, when the expectations of cutting the Minera "red vein" are taken into account. To loss a small sum or gain a large one are the chances here. PROSPECTS UNITED, last meeting, when 20s. per share was called, or about 32,000£, already expended, does not appear to be progressing very satisfactorily, it being shown that a very large amount of capital will still be required to develop it. The past capital is represented as having been chiefly used for the purchase of machinery, and the mine is, therefore, yet in an undeveloped condition, and must for two or three years be worked at a loss of 600s. or 700s. per month, involving further calls of at least 3s. per share upon 6000 shares. Moreover the mine, by an authority in such matters, is said to be very poor. Shares are offered very low.

There has been a considerable revision in LADY BERTHA and GREAT RETTALLACK: from 10s. the former rose to 34s., and have fallen to 26s., 28s.; the latter from 7s. or

8s., advanced, upon discovery of silver in the Perris lode, to 30s., and receded to 16s., 17s. These are painful instances of instability, and to be regretted; but what are the causes of the rise and fall are questions of moment, it being possible that many of the public will have purchased at the high rates, and, under the influence of panic, sold at the low ones, when they ought, in fact, to have increased their stake in the shares. The market this week presents the disagreeable feature of heavy declines in other shares ranking amongst the favourites, which may touch the pockets of investors in a limited degree, but chiefly the jobbers of the market, whose dealings in the present era constitute three-fourths of the business done, assisted as they are by Cornish speculators, who resort to the focus of operations in yearly increasing numbers and with fluctuating success; money being lost and gained in the select circle which brings its griefs or pleasures to its members every recurring settlement; the first item in the contingency being now and then rather severe, and in that case *le jeu ne vaut pas la chandelle*.

From Mr. GEORGE BATTERS:—A large business has been done in Mining Shares during the week, and the fluctuations have been extensive, mostly in an unfavourable direction. EAST CARADON fell from 42 to 33, but finally rallied. NORTH CROFTY, NORTH ROSKEAR, and UNION, in sympathy with East Caradon, were pressed for sale at lower prices, but speedily recovered, and closed firm with a strong upward tendency. The Money Market is easier, as far as the immediate demand is concerned, but the drain of silver for India continues. The Australian and American supplies prevent for the present any heavy withdrawals of gold from the Bank, but the uncertainty regarding the future of the money market indicates clearly the necessity for the exercise of caution. Consols have slightly advanced in the week, and the tendency is towards improvement. Railway Shares have also been favourably influenced. Foreign Stocks have been largely dealt in, especially Greek, Spanish, and Turkish. Under the impression that something will be done to redress the wrongs of a quarter of a century, and that the drain of silver for India continues. The Australian and American supplies prevent for the present any heavy withdrawals of gold from the Bank, but the uncertainty regarding the future of the money market indicates clearly the necessity for the exercise of caution. Consols have slightly advanced in the week, and the tendency is towards improvement. Railway Shares have also been favourably influenced. Foreign Stocks have been largely dealt in, especially Greek, Spanish, and Turkish. Under the impression that something will be done to redress the wrongs of a quarter of a century, and that the drain of silver for India continues. The Australian and American supplies prevent for the present any heavy withdrawals of gold from the Bank, but the uncertainty regarding the future of the money market indicates clearly the necessity for the exercise of caution. Consols have slightly advanced in the week, and the tendency is towards improvement. Railway Shares have also been favourably influenced. Foreign Stocks have been largely dealt in, especially Greek, Spanish, and Turkish. Under the impression that something will be done to redress the wrongs of a quarter of a century, and that the drain of silver for India continues. The Australian and American supplies prevent for the present any heavy withdrawals of gold from the Bank, but the uncertainty regarding the future of the money market indicates clearly the necessity for the exercise of caution. Consols have slightly advanced in the week, and the tendency is towards improvement. Railway Shares have also been favourably influenced. Foreign Stocks have been largely dealt in, especially Greek, Spanish, and Turkish. Under the impression that something will be done to redress the wrongs of a quarter of a century, and that the drain of silver for India continues. The Australian and American supplies prevent for the present any heavy withdrawals of gold from the Bank, but the uncertainty regarding the future of the money market indicates clearly the necessity for the exercise of caution. Consols have slightly advanced in the week, and the tendency is towards improvement. Railway Shares have also been favourably influenced. Foreign Stocks have been largely dealt in, especially Greek, Spanish, and Turkish. Under the impression that something will be done to redress the wrongs of a quarter of a century, and that the drain of silver for India continues. The Australian and American supplies prevent for the present any heavy withdrawals of gold from the Bank, but the uncertainty regarding the future of the money market indicates clearly the necessity for the exercise of caution. Consols have slightly advanced in the week, and the tendency is towards improvement. Railway Shares have also been favourably influenced. Foreign Stocks have been largely dealt in, especially Greek, Spanish, and Turkish. Under the impression that something will be done to redress the wrongs of a quarter of a century, and that the drain of silver for India continues. The Australian and American supplies prevent for the present any heavy withdrawals of gold from the Bank, but the uncertainty regarding the future of the money market indicates clearly the necessity for the exercise of caution. Consols have slightly advanced in the week, and the tendency is towards improvement. Railway Shares have also been favourably influenced. Foreign Stocks have been largely dealt in, especially Greek, Spanish, and Turkish. Under the impression that something will be done to redress the wrongs of a quarter of a century, and that the drain of silver for India continues. The Australian and American supplies prevent for the present any heavy withdrawals of gold from the Bank, but the uncertainty regarding the future of the money market indicates clearly the necessity for the exercise of caution. Consols have slightly advanced in the week, and the tendency is towards improvement. Railway Shares have also been favourably influenced. Foreign Stocks have been largely dealt in, especially Greek, Spanish, and Turkish. Under the impression that something will be done to redress the wrongs of a quarter of a century, and that the drain of silver for India continues. The Australian and American supplies prevent for the present any heavy withdrawals of gold from the Bank, but the uncertainty regarding the future of the money market indicates clearly the necessity for the exercise of caution. Consols have slightly advanced in the week, and the tendency is towards improvement. Railway Shares have also been favourably influenced. Foreign Stocks have been largely dealt in, especially Greek, Spanish, and Turkish. Under the impression that something will be done to redress the wrongs of a quarter of a century, and that the drain of silver for India continues. The Australian and American supplies prevent for the present any heavy withdrawals of gold from the Bank, but the uncertainty regarding the future of the money market indicates clearly the necessity for the exercise of caution. Consols have slightly advanced in the week, and the tendency is towards improvement. Railway Shares have also been favourably influenced. Foreign Stocks have been largely dealt in, especially Greek, Spanish, and Turkish. Under the impression that something will be done to redress the wrongs of a quarter of a century, and that the drain of silver for India continues. The Australian and American supplies prevent for the present any heavy withdrawals of gold from the Bank, but the uncertainty regarding the future of the money market indicates clearly the necessity for the exercise of caution. Consols have slightly advanced in the week, and the tendency is towards improvement. Railway Shares have also been favourably influenced. Foreign Stocks have been largely dealt in, especially Greek, Spanish, and Turkish. Under the impression that something will be done to redress the wrongs of a quarter of a century, and that the drain of silver for India continues. The Australian and American supplies prevent for the present any heavy withdrawals of gold from the Bank, but the uncertainty regarding the future of the money market indicates clearly the necessity for the exercise of caution. Consols have slightly advanced in the week, and the tendency is towards improvement. Railway Shares have also been favourably influenced. Foreign Stocks have been largely dealt in, especially Greek, Spanish, and Turkish. Under the impression that something will be done to redress the wrongs of a quarter of a century, and that the drain of silver for India continues. The Australian and American supplies prevent for the present any heavy withdrawals of gold from the Bank, but the uncertainty regarding the future of the money market indicates clearly the necessity for the exercise of caution. Consols have slightly advanced in the week, and the tendency is towards improvement. Railway Shares have also been favourably influenced. Foreign Stocks have been largely dealt in, especially Greek, Spanish, and Turkish. Under the impression that something will be done to redress the wrongs of a quarter of a century, and that the drain of silver for India continues. The Australian and American supplies prevent for the present any heavy withdrawals of gold from the Bank, but the uncertainty regarding the future of the money market indicates clearly the necessity for the exercise of caution. Consols have slightly advanced in the week, and the tendency is towards improvement. Railway Shares have also been favourably influenced. Foreign Stocks have been largely dealt in, especially Greek, Spanish, and Turkish. Under the impression that something will be done to redress the wrongs of a quarter of a century, and that the drain of silver for India continues. The Australian and American supplies prevent for the present any heavy withdrawals of gold from the Bank, but the uncertainty regarding the future of the money market indicates clearly the necessity for the exercise of caution. Consols have slightly advanced in the week, and the tendency is towards improvement. Railway Shares have also been favourably influenced. Foreign Stocks have been largely dealt in, especially Greek, Spanish, and Turkish. Under the impression that something will be done to redress the wrongs of a quarter of a century, and that the drain of silver for India continues. The Australian and American supplies prevent for the present any heavy withdrawals of gold from the Bank, but the uncertainty regarding the future of the money market indicates clearly the necessity for the exercise of caution. Consols have slightly advanced in the week, and the tendency is towards improvement. Railway Shares have also been favourably influenced. Foreign Stocks have been largely dealt in, especially Greek, Spanish, and Turkish. Under the impression that something will be done to redress the wrongs of a quarter of a century, and that the drain of silver for India continues. The Australian and American supplies prevent for the present any heavy withdrawals of gold from the Bank, but the uncertainty regarding the future of the money market indicates clearly the necessity for the exercise of caution. Consols have slightly advanced in the week, and the tendency is towards improvement. Railway Shares have also been favourably influenced. Foreign Stocks have been largely dealt in, especially Greek, Spanish, and Turkish. Under the impression that something will be done to redress the wrongs of a quarter of a century, and that the drain of silver for India continues. The Australian and American supplies prevent for the present any heavy withdrawals of gold from the Bank, but the uncertainty regarding the future of the money market indicates clearly the necessity for the exercise of caution. Consols have slightly advanced in the week, and the tendency is towards improvement. Railway Shares have also been favourably influenced. Foreign Stocks have been largely dealt in, especially Greek, Spanish, and Turkish. Under the impression that something will be done to redress the wrongs of a quarter of a century, and that the drain of silver for India continues. The Australian and American supplies prevent for the present any heavy withdrawals of gold from the Bank, but the uncertainty regarding the future of the money market indicates clearly the necessity for the exercise of caution. Consols have slightly advanced in the week, and the tendency is towards improvement. Railway Shares have also been favourably influenced. Foreign Stocks have been largely dealt in, especially Greek, Spanish, and Turkish. Under the impression that something will be done to redress the wrongs of a quarter of a century, and that the drain of silver for India continues. The Australian and American supplies prevent for the present any heavy withdrawals of gold from the Bank, but the uncertainty regarding the future of the money market indicates clearly the necessity for the exercise of caution. Consols have slightly advanced in the week, and the tendency is towards improvement. Railway Shares have also been favourably influenced. Foreign Stocks have been largely dealt in, especially Greek, Spanish, and Turkish. Under the impression that something will be done to redress the wrongs of a quarter of a century, and that the drain of silver for India continues. The Australian and American supplies prevent for the present any heavy withdrawals of gold from the Bank, but the uncertainty regarding the future of the money market indicates clearly the necessity for the exercise of caution. Consols have slightly advanced in the week, and the tendency is towards improvement. Railway Shares have also been favourably influenced. Foreign Stocks have been largely dealt in, especially Greek, Spanish, and Turkish. Under the impression that something will be done to redress the wrongs of a quarter of a century, and that the drain of silver for India continues. The Australian and American supplies prevent for the present any heavy withdrawals of gold from the Bank, but the uncertainty regarding the future of the money market indicates clearly the necessity for the exercise of caution. Consols have slightly advanced in the week, and the tendency is towards improvement. Railway Shares have also been favourably influenced. Foreign Stocks have been largely dealt in, especially Greek, Spanish, and Turkish. Under the impression that something will be done to redress the wrongs of a quarter of a century, and that the drain of silver for India continues. The Australian and American supplies prevent for the present any heavy withdrawals of gold from the Bank, but the uncertainty regarding the future of the money market indicates clearly the necessity for the exercise of caution. Consols have slightly advanced in the week, and the tendency is towards improvement. Railway Shares have also been favourably influenced. Foreign Stocks have been largely dealt in, especially Greek, Spanish, and Turkish. Under the impression that something will be done to redress the wrongs of a quarter of a century, and that the drain of silver for India continues. The Australian and American supplies prevent for the present any heavy withdrawals of gold from the Bank, but the uncertainty regarding the future of the money market indicates clearly the necessity for the exercise of caution. Consols have slightly advanced in the week, and the tendency is towards improvement. Railway Shares have also been favourably influenced. Foreign Stocks have been largely dealt in, especially Greek, Spanish, and Turkish. Under the impression that something will be done to redress the wrongs of a quarter of a century, and that the drain of silver for India continues. The Australian and American supplies prevent for the present any heavy withdrawals of gold from the Bank, but the uncertainty regarding the future of the money market indicates clearly the necessity for the exercise of caution. Consols have slightly advanced in the week, and the tendency is towards improvement. Railway Shares have also been favourably influenced. Foreign Stocks have been largely dealt in, especially Greek, Spanish, and Turkish. Under the impression that something will be done to redress the wrongs of a quarter of a century, and that the drain of silver for India continues. The Australian and American supplies prevent for the present any heavy withdrawals of gold from the Bank, but the uncertainty regarding the future of the money market indicates clearly the necessity for the exercise of caution. Consols have slightly advanced in the week, and the tendency is towards improvement. Railway Shares have also been favourably influenced. Foreign Stocks have been largely dealt in, especially Greek, Spanish, and Turkish. Under the impression that something will be done to redress the wrongs of a quarter of a century, and that the drain of silver for India continues. The Australian and American supplies prevent for the present any heavy withdrawals of gold from the Bank, but the uncertainty regarding the future of the money market indicates clearly the necessity for the exercise of caution. Consols have slightly advanced in the week, and the tendency is towards improvement. Railway Shares have also been favourably influenced. Foreign Stocks have been largely dealt in, especially Greek, Spanish, and Turkish. Under the impression that something will be done to redress the wrongs of a quarter of a century, and that the drain of silver for India continues. The Australian and American supplies prevent for the present any heavy withdrawals of gold from the Bank, but the uncertainty regarding the future of the money market indicates clearly the necessity for the exercise of caution. Consols have slightly advanced in the week, and the tendency is towards improvement. Railway Shares have also been favourably influenced. Foreign Stocks have been largely dealt in, especially Greek, Spanish, and Turkish. Under the impression that something will be done to redress the wrongs of a quarter of a century, and that the drain of silver for India continues. The Australian and American supplies prevent for the present any heavy withdrawals of gold from the Bank, but the uncertainty regarding the future of the money market indicates clearly the necessity for the exercise of caution. Consols have slightly advanced in the week, and the tendency is towards improvement. Railway Shares have also been favourably influenced. Foreign Stocks have been largely dealt in, especially Greek, Spanish, and Turkish. Under the impression that something will be done to redress the wrongs of a quarter of a century, and that the drain of silver for India continues. The Australian and American supplies prevent for the present any heavy withdrawals of gold from the Bank, but the uncertainty regarding the future of the money market indicates clearly the necessity for the exercise of caution. Consols have slightly advanced in the week, and the tendency is towards improvement. Railway Shares have also been favourably influenced. Foreign Stocks have been largely dealt in, especially Greek, Spanish, and Turkish. Under the impression that something will be done to redress the wrongs of a quarter of a century, and that the drain of silver for India continues. The Australian and American supplies prevent for the present any heavy withdrawals of gold from the Bank, but the uncertainty regarding the future of the money market indicates clearly the necessity for the exercise of caution. Consols have slightly advanced in the week, and the tendency is towards improvement. Railway Shares have







canter lode has an improved appearance, with some rich copper ore in it. We have just cut this lode in the 50 west, with a little ore in it, and shall see more of it in a few days. We are preparing a bob and flat-rods from the engine to the new shaft as fast as possible.

**WHEAL VIVYAN.**—J. Nicholls, Nov. 11: The 30 west has improved a little, and we are now saving some tolerably good work from the end. One of the pitches has considerably failed, and will not pay for working. I have removed the men to the 30 west to strip down the lode at the point where I stated in my last we had a small branch of good work; the branch still holds good. We have opened the shaft to the west of the smith's shop, and the powder smoke clears away much sooner than it did before; we have also discovered an old level driven about 25 fms. west from this shaft in the 20; the back is standing, but what it contains I cannot as yet say, but will endeavour to do so in a few days. From what I hear, this place has not been seen for nearly thirty years.

**WORVAR DOWNS.**—R. Harry, Nov. 12: We shall commence draining the water below the 50 to-day, and shall immediately proceed to clear this level both east and west of the engine-shaft. In the winze sinking below the 10 east the lode is gradually improving, and is now worth 31 per fm. The carbon in the deep adit east is also looking a shade better. In the winze sinking below the 40 west, on the caunter, there is no change to notice. The stopes throughout the mine are looking favourable, and producing about the usual quantity of tin-stuff. The stamps are working well, and all other things going on satisfactorily.

**YARNER.**—R. Barkell, Nov. 12: North Lode: We have taken down the lode in the 30 east, and find it to be fully 3 ft. wide, yielding about 1 ton per fm.; the lode is very wet, and looking promising. The 40 west, on south lode, is also letting out water freely; the lode is driving a little, and producing stones of ore. The lode in the 40 east is 2 ft. wide, looking kindly, and yielding 2 tons per fm. The eastern stope, in the bottom of the 30, is improved, now worth fully 3 tons per fathom; the western one will turn out 24 tons per fm. We have the castings, &c., on the mine, and are now busily engaged in attaching to pitwork to the water-wheel, which we hope to complete by Saturday.

**GOLD IN WALES.**—This question daily absorbs a larger share of public attention. Irrespective of the capital of several undertakings that will, in all probability, be launched within a short period, there is at least a million of money at present employed in the development of the gold mines of the Dolgellau district; and, from facts which are continually being brought to light, it may be said that the opinion is now more than ever confidently entertained that, with efficient and economical management, permanently successful results will be realised. As an evidence of the favour with which this subject is now regarded, it may be mentioned that one of these recently-formed Welsh gold companies numbers amongst its proprietors the Duke of Wellington, as well as several other persons of equal rank and position; also the names of at least two of the most celebrated literary men of the day; and, in addition to them, the head (or at least one of the heads) of the most eminent of the London firms connected with mining. Considerable attention has of late been directed to the various processes at present employed for the extraction of the gold, and many have been recommended which will save a very large percentage of the metal that is now entirely lost. Among these may be mentioned that recently patented by Mr. Evan Hopkins, to which allusion was made in last week's Journal. This process, it is generally believed by those best able to judge, will practically prove to be the most perfect one yet introduced into Wales.

**DOLFRYNOG.**—The various surface operations are proceeding satisfactorily; but as the mine is not yet in fork nothing definite can be reported. It may be mentioned, however, that Mr. J. A. Phillips has been to the property to consult with the agent as to the erection of the most suitable machinery.

**CAMBRIAN.**—As stated in last week's Journal, arrangements have been finally completed with the shareholders of the North Virea and Wellington Companies. As the directors have determined to ascertain the percentage of gold that can be extracted from a large mass of ore, some time must necessarily elapse before the fact is known; but meanwhile, several very satisfactory assays have been made, fully equal to those to which reference upon previous occasions has been made.

**ST. DAVID'S.**—Investigation appears to confirm the belief that this company's property abounds with the precious metal. A small stone of ore, of unprepossessing appearance, was yesterday crushed in an ordinary iron mortar, and visible gold obtained, which can be seen at the office of the company. The whole of the assays recently made seem to confirm Mr. Redwin's views upon the abundance of gold to be obtained from the mines of Merionethshire.

**EAST CLOGAU.**—This property is being worked vigorously, and there is now a considerable quantity of ore ready to be crushed, and from its auriferous nature there appears to be no doubt that subsequent operations will bring about successful results.

**SOVEREIGN.**—During the past few days, it is said, the applications for shares in this undertaking have been very numerous.

**QUEBRADA LAND, RAILWAY, AND MINING COMPANY.**—Referring to the highly favourable reports of Mr. Vincent and Mr. Wolf relative to the copper mines of Venezuela (which we published last week), we have since received for publication the following extract of a letter from Prof. Linden, director-general of the Horticultural and Zoological Gardens of Brussels, who was commissioned by the Belgian Government to visit Venezuela. He says—"I have visited the Quebrada Mines, which are situated in an elevated and healthy district, and the copper veins appear to be almost unlimited. I believe the only requisite for their giving a very large profits is improved conveyance of the ore to the coast. The lower lands belonging to the company are of a very rich description, and contain most valuable timber."

**OIL WELLS IN ENGLAND.**—A well-informed correspondent, writing on the subject of Mineral Oils, says—"A friend has lately sent me information of one district in England, which he describes as a bog of bituminous nature, that burns as if saturated with turpentine, and conveys a strong impression that it contains the petroleum oil. This will soon be proved by trial,—of which you shall have all particulars."

**IMPROVED LUBRICATING AND SIGNAL OIL.**—We have already referred to the excellent quality of the mineral oil manufactured by Mr. F. S. Pease, of Buffalo, New York, and it appears that there is another oil produced by the same manufacturer, which has gained even a higher reputation than the mineral oil, and which, moreover, has stood the tests of many years' trial in all parts of the United States; we allude to his lubricating and signal oil, which, whilst possessing all the good qualities of sperm, costs but two-thirds the price. So generally has the superiority of Mr. Pease's oil been recognised that he has received no less than seven prizes medals from various agricultural societies and scientific institutions, and in the United States department of the recent International Exhibition some very excellent samples were shown by Mr. H. Sargent, who has accepted the agency. Two medals were awarded to Mr. Pease by the International Juries; the one, in Class II., for "petroleum, benzol for petroleum, coal tar oil, for illumination and lubrication;" the other, in Class IV., for "excellent collection of oils, chiefly animal;" and orders are being given by the railway companies of this country to test their quality in comparison with the oils now used. The best oil is said to be a combination of animal and sperm oils, and has been in use for several years on the American Government steamers, and is endorsed and recommended by the United States Government for lighthouses, signals, and engine use. A dynamometer test was made at the American Institute with the greatest care, by an instrument as accurate as mechanism could make it, arranged for testing the friction of metals and oil. These oils prove themselves equal to the best sperm, and they granted to the exhibitor a medal. One of the greatest recommendation of the oil is that, although not volatile and free from acid reaction, it will stand a great degree of cold or a great degree of heat without being affected—the range at which the oil remains liquid extending over about 600° Fahr. The winter-pressed lard oil, a sample of which is shown, stands a temperature of 22° Fahr. below freezing-point, without chilling. To suit the various cases of lubricating and illuminating, Mr. Pease manufactures something like 20 kinds of oil; and his success may be judged of by the fact that he has received many hundreds of testimonials from the most competent railroad authorities, as well as from others who have had occasion to use the oils.

**MODE OF APPLYING THE ELECTRIC LIGHT FOR MINING PURPOSES.**—M. Dumas and Benoit have prepared an apparatus, which consists essentially of three parts—a battery, a Ruhmkorff's coil, and a Geissler's tube—the whole arranged so as to produce a sufficient light to illuminate the miner, and allow him to work in atmospheres where other lights fail. The light produced is cold, or rather does not heat the tube in which it is produced; and gas has no access to it; it is quite isolated. The apparatus is as compact as ordinary lamps, and there is no injurious emanation. It can be lighted or extinguished at will. It can work for twelve consecutive hours without diminution, and without requiring any change. The workman has only occasionally to agitate the carbon by means of a rod. The greatest difficulty consisted in being able to associate a battery of such intensity that the weight of the apparatus was as small as possible, the light produced of the greatest regularity, and its duration at least twelve hours. The present form of the apparatus, which may be still further diminished, is already so small that the miner can carry it without inconvenience, like a small carpet bag. The authors point out the advantages of such a mode of illumination, and state that the results obtained in using Bequerel's fluorescence have led to the expectation that the luminous effects may be greatly improved both as to duration and intensity.

**APPLYING WASTE HEAT FROM COKE OVENS.**—An invention, which relates to a mode of utilising the waste heat of coke ovens, for the purpose of heating air for blast-furnaces, calcining ironstone and other materials, and for heating and smelting iron, has been provisionally specified by Mr. J. Harding, of Boston Manor Iron and Coal Works, Leeds. It causes the mouths of a group of coke ovens to open into a flue, which leads directly to the chamber in which the heat is to be employed.

#### WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

Sir,—Permit me again to thank those gentlemen who have forwarded to me most important letters on the weather from their respective localities. With reference to the present sharp weather, it will be of very brief duration. This is the frosty dull weather foretold in a previous letter. The thunder and lightning mentioned in my last seems to have occurred in various parts of the country on the same date. With reference to the gales for the 12th and 14th, 17th, 18th, and 19th these will occur in the order predicted, as soon as the frost breaks up, with very unsettled weather afterwards.

G. SHEPHERD, C.E.,

26, Throgmorton-street, Nov. 12. Author of "The Climate of England."

#### The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

##### METAL MARKET—LONDON, Nov. 14, 1862.

COPPER.	£ s. d.	BRASS.	Per lb.
Best selected.....	ton 101 0 0	Sheets .....	10 4d.—
Tough cake .....	98 0 0	Wire .....	9 4d.—10d.
Tile .....	98 0 0	Tubes .....	11 4d.—12 4d.
Burra Burra .....	101 0 0	FOREIGN STEEL.	Per Ton.
Copispo .....	" 1 1 1/2	Swedish, in kgs (rolled) .....	15 0 15 10 0
Copper wire .....	lb. 0 1 1/2	" (hammered) .....	16 0 0 —
ditto tubes .....	0 1 1—	Ditto, in faggots .....	16 10 0—18 0 0
Sheathing & bolts p. ton 105	0 0 0	English, Spring .....	18 0 23 0 0
Bottoms .....	110 0 0	Bessemer's Engineers Tool .....	0 0 —
Old (Exchange) .....	91 0 0	Spindles .....	30 0 0 —
IRON.	Per Ton.	QUICKSILVER .....	7 0 0 p. bottle
Bara, Welsh, in London .....	6 10 0	SPELTER.	Per Ton.
Ditto, to arrive .....	6 10 0—6 15 0	Foreign .....	18 0 0 —
Nail rods .....	7 0 0	To arrive .....	18 0 0 —
" Stafford, in London .....	7 7 6—7 10 0	MING.	—
Burra .....	7 5 0—8 0 0	In sheets .....	23 10 0 —
Hoop .....	8 5 0—8 10 0	TIN.	—
Sheets, single .....	9 0 0—9 10 0	English, blocks .....	119 0 0 —
Fig. No. 1, in Wales .....	3 0 0—4 0 0	Refined metal, ditto .....	1 0 0 0 —
Refined metal, ditto .....	4 0 0—5 0 0	Ditto, Hard (in barrels) .....	0 0 0 —
Common, ditto .....	5 10 0	Ditto, Refined .....	124 0 0 —
Ditto, merchant, in Tees .....	6 10 0	Banca .....	118 0 0 —
Ditto, railway, in Wales .....	6 0 0	Straits .....	117 10 0 —
To arrive .....	11 15 0—12 10 0	TIN-PLATES.	—
IC Charcoal, 1st qua. p. bx. .....	1 8 0 1 8 6	IC Charcoal, 1st qua. p. bx. .....	1 8 0 1 8 6
IC Ditto 1st quality .....	1 14 6 1 14 6	IC Ditto 2d quality .....	1 4 6 1 6 0
IC Ditto 2d quality .....	1 10 0 1 12 6	IC Coke .....	1 2 6 1 3 0
IC Ditto 3d quality .....	1 8 6 1 9 0	Canada plates .....	ton 12 10 0 13 0 0
Yellow Metal Sheathing .....	9 14 d.	In London .....	ton 20s, less at the works.
Ditto, f.o.b. in Tees .....	2 8 0—2 10 0	Yellow Metal Sheathing .....	p. lb. 9 14 d.—9 14 d.
Ditto, forge, f.o.b. in Tees .....	2 5 0	Sheets .....	p. lb. 8 14 d.—9 14 d.
Staffordshire Forge Pig .....	—	Indian Charcoal Pigs .....	6 12 6—6 15 0
Welsh Forge Pig .....	—	In London .....	ton 12 10 0 13 0 0
LEAD.	—	At the works, £s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.	—
English Pig .....	21 0 0—21 15 0	At the works .....	—
Ditto sheet .....	21 15 0	20s, less at the works.	—
Ditto red lead .....	22 0 0	—	—
Ditto white .....	28 10 0—30 0 0	—	—
Ditto patent shot .....	23 0 0	—	—
20 10 0—20 15 0	0 0	—	—

**REMARKS.**—During the past week nothing of an unusual character has transpired in the Metal Market, and little or no alteration is observable in the position of metals generally; there is, perhaps, rather less doing, but prices, for the most part, remain firm. Holders are disinclined to make any sacrifices for the sake of realising, as the cheapness of money enables them to refrain from pressing sales. The high rates of freights for dead weight to the East militate against speculative shipments, and merchants' indents from that quarter are anything but plentiful just now. The demand for Australia has improved, larger shipments are being made to the Continent, and also to America.

**COPPER.**—Sales of manufactured from second-hands continue to be made under fixed rates. Smelters very sparingly supplied with orders, the tendency of the market inclining towards a reduction in price. Cake, tile, and ingot are in fair request for home consumption, and full prices paid. Foreign is dull of sale,—sellers of Burra Burra, 101L.; Kapunda, 102L.; Chile, 88L.; Spanish, 90L.

**YELLOW METAL.**—Braziers sheets have sold rather more freely during this week; makers are, however, unable to obtain above 8 1/2d. or 8 1/2d. per lb.; sheathing nominally quoted 9 1/2d. per lb., but by an increased discount a considerable reduction is made by sellers. Sales for shipment very limited, and confined chiefly to the known Thames-street makers.

**IRON.**—Railway bars in ordinary request; ironmasters quote firmly 5L. 15s. to 6L. in Wales. Orders for merchant bars have been executed of late principally from the yards here, as stock prices are now in some quarters below the quotations for bars to come forward—6L. 10s. to 6L. 15s., free on board. Staffordshire descriptions of best brands have a good sale, and common bars are more enquired for since the advance in Welsh, Swedish bars are in better request, and very firm, at 11L. 10s. ex ship, and 11L. 15s. from the warehouse, ordinary specifications. Stocks have been for some time past but very slightly augmented; fine sizes scarce. Scotch pigs are very quiet, and quotations a trifle lower; mixed numbers, 56s. 3d.

**SPELTER.**—This metal is again rather attracting the attention of buyers, but only to a limited extent; the arrivals during the last few days have been very heavy, which has had rather a depressing effect on an otherwise steady market. Holders still quote 18L. cash.

**ZINC.**—In good steady demand, at 23L. 5s.

**LEAD.**—The enquiry has somewhat fallen off; ordinary quality remains stationary at 21L.; WB, 21L. 15s.—*Erratum.* In our price list above, common pig has for the last three weeks been quoted 20s. per ton below market price. We now beg to correct the oversight:—Oct. 25, 20L. 15s.; Nov. 1, 21L.; Nov. 8, 21L.

**TIN.**—The market both for English and foreign is very quiet. Fine Straits to be bought at about 117L. to 117L. 10s. Banca quoted nominally 118L. No sales reported.

**STEEL.**—Arrivals to the extent of about 300 tons have lately taken place but the greater part of this is purchased for re-shipment, and that which is for the warehouse here, recent importers are unable to sell under about 16L. 10s.

**BOSTON, Oct. 27.**—Picton and Sydney coals are steady at 55L 75s to 56 per ton, and in fair demand at these prices, but most of the receipts were previously disposed of. Anthracite has been in good retail demand at 5s per ton. Pig-iron is firm, and prices have advanced. Scotch pig has been sold at 34s to 35s for No. 1, and American pig at 31s to 33s per ton, cash and six months. Bar and sheet-iron are selling in lots as wanted at full prices.

**NEW YORK, Oct. 29.**—The coal market is quite active for domestic, and prices are well sustained, the arrivals are liberal, but the stock is light, and the consumption large; we quote from yard at 56 to 57 1/2. In foreign very little has been done, but prices tend upward; we note sales of 400 tons Newcastle Gap, and 200 tons Liverpool Cannel on private terms, and 300 tons Lancaster Gap at 55L 50s. cash. Scotch pig-iron is quiet, but firm; small sales, as wanted, at 31s to 33s, cash and six months. American is scarce, and quite unsettled; we quote nominally at 28s for No. 1 best brands, but some holders ask as high as 30s, at which small sales have been effected from second-hands. Other kinds are also quiet, except old rails, which have been sold to some extent at 33s, cash.

#### THE TIN TRADE.

The business transacted in foreign tin during October was very large, and prices are fully 2L. per ton higher than at the commencement of the month. Consumers have bought freely; but the principal buyers have been importers and capitalists, who think that, with a diminished supply, and prices here considerably under those ruling at places of shipment, there is every probability of making better interest on their money than placing it at call. Although the stocks here and in Holland show an increase compared with last year, the quantity on passage to both places is reduced considerably, and the probable supplies are also curtailed. There is a rumour that a vessel, with 17,000 slabs of Banca tin on board, from the passage from Banca to Batavia, has gone down; but this, we think, requires confirmation. The demand for China and Japan continues, and at the date of our last advice prices in Penang and Singapore had further advanced 1L per cwt. We also hear from Holland that the Billiton Company have decided on selling all their productions in future in Java, instead of bringing the same to Europe for sale. It is a feature worthy of notice, that the importation of Banca to this country has lately increased considerably, and is now larger than last year. The excessive difference in price between this article and fine Straits has at last given way, and an increased demand has been the natural result. The quantity of tin here and in Holland on Oct. 31 was as follows, compared with the three preceding years:—

throughout Cornwall and London. It has its "correspondents," "private agents," its "special reporters," and reporters also of things likely to influence prices without having reference to underground operations into it, and see how profitable the business is. Certain parties, will oppose, sell 100 shares at a high price for the "account," in any event mine for the time being, and perhaps 100 more for the account of the "bears," and keep offering them on the market lower and lower every day, until a very serious fall has taken place, and the holders take alarm; as they will not always be persuaded there is nothing serious the miners, they fall into the trap of the "bears," and sell; and are later sometimes clear in a short time *many thousands of pounds* by their transactions.

"Belling," or buying up shares for a rise, is managed in the same way, but is not so common as "bearing." Ludcott offered an instance of both "belling" and "bearing." When first it began to create attention we turned the public against being misled by an *ignis fatuus*; but the shares rose to an enormous price, through the heavy purchases of the "bells," many of whom, however, were brought to grief; and then, when the highest had been reached, equally heavy "bearing" operations succeeded. It had something very similar been going on in East Caradon, a mine very different in character from Wheal Ludcott, and one, besides, which does a vast amount of good to mining generally, and to all connected with it, both by its extraordinary success and by the confidence it has inspired towards mining investments generally; and, therefore, it is much to be regretted that attempts should have been made of late to destroy public confidence in it, because there is, as in all mines at times, a temporary falling off in the lode, for the purpose, apparently, of enriching a few speculators for the fall; and the same speculators, too, as we are informed, who, by large purchases, get up the price to the highest point soon after the lode was cut in the 70. All we can desire to see is that the mine should be allowed to stand upon its own merits; and any meeting shareholder can soon ascertain for himself what these merits are.

On the Stock Exchange a large amount of business has been transacted in Mining Shares during the week. The following quotations were officially recorded in British Mining Shares:—Cambrian, 14, 15, 13; East Fife, 1; East Bassett, 54, 51, 51, 52; East Caradon, 39, 40, 36, 38, 39, 38, 38, 38; Great South Tolgas, 6; Marke Valley, 38, 10; Wheal Ludicot, 114. In Colonial Mining Shares the prices were:—Dun Mountain, 1; Yudanamutana, 34, 38, 34, 38, 38, 4; General, 20, 20, 21; Espa, 18, 18; Port Phillip, 11; Scottish Australian, 1. In Foreign Mining Shares the prices were:—East del Rey, 15, 13; United Mexican, 5, 5, 5, 5; Lusitanian, 12; St. John del Rey, 60, 64, 63; San Barbara, 1; Linares, 7; Marquita, 1; Monte Aureos, 24.

The closing quotations for shares in new undertakings were:—Bank of Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, 2, 2 prem.; Union Bank of England and France, 1, 1 prem.; Nova Scotia Land and Gold Crushing Company, 1, 1 prem.; English and Irish Bank, 1, 1 prem.; and London Colonial Bank, 2, 2 prem. Transactions were also recorded in St. Gobain Lead, 1, 1 prem.; Sovereign Gold, 1, 1 prem.; Oteca, 1, 1 prem.; and Queretaro, 1.

**THE MINE SHARE MARKET.**—Confidence in mining securities is daily on the increase, as information from all mining districts of Ireland prove the capital invested in mines, judiciously selected and properly managed, and out prospects of much larger and speedier returns than can be expected from any other undertaking, and that Ireland is as rich field for successful mining enterprise as any other portion of Her Majesty's dominions. To make discoveries of new mines or mining districts is the work of scientific men, most properly qualified when combining many years' practical experience in mining. To develop the discoveries made by these miners of Ireland's surest wealth is the work of the capitalist, and, we hope, the duty of every Irishman who can spare a larger or smaller amount of money to promote an enterprise which will give well-paid occupation to the labouring class, and found a fortune not only for the next generation, but most probably also for the enjoyment by the original investors in a very few years, and probably only in a few months. All new districts become more generally known, it is natural that those which have for many years been in favour, having produced immense fortunes, should command well-deserved preferential attention, while newer ones gradually rise in the estimation of an intelligent public. While the work is progressing, it is but a matter-of-course result of many years' and continuous most successful mining in the county Wicklow that the shares of that district are much sought after, and even at a time of much depression of general commerce are eagerly picked up whenever money is to be had. We have, therefore, this week a very firm market for all mines of the Wicklow district, with a rise of nearly 20. on last week's price of 36. The shares of the Wicklow Copper Mining Company (52. paid), having been ineffectually enquired for at 37. 10s., holders asking 38. Copper Mining Company, paying at present more attention to their preparations for increased means to raise their large copper and sulphur reserves and to realising the same forthwith, are freely bought at 22s. to 22s. 6d. and are now a total advance within the last few weeks of 10s. per share. Weekly reports from the newly-appointed manager of these mines (Mr. Hodge) have been less explicit of late than when he first entered on his duties. The shareholders hope he will not forget that they are all entitled to the best information he can give on the result or prospects of operations. Of Mining Company of Ireland shares only a small number were sold, at 19. 5s. (7. paid). General Mining Company for Tipperary, 42. paid) were dealt in at 57. 10s., or a rise of 5s. on last week's price.

In our SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET we publish an elaborate prospectus of the Tregurtha Downs and Owen Vean Consols Mining Company, which has been formed, with a capital of 40,000., in shares of 2s. 10s. each, for the mines bearing the above names. Messrs. Dunsford and Co., managers of West Bassett, Mines Brea, and Great South Tolgas Mines; by Capt. Wm. Oates, manager of Lewis Mines; by Capt. John Vercoo, manager of Wheal Jane, and a tributary in Tregurtha Downs Mine; by Capt. John Curtis, manager of Wheal Grylls; by Capt. Bennett, manager of Tolvadden; by Capt. Stephen Oates, agent at Wheal Grylls; by Capt. Wm. Oates, late agent at Great Wheal Vor, and son, Jun., of Wheal Grylls, who was a tributary in Tregurtha Downs; by Capt. John Roberts, late agent in Wheal Mary; by Capt. James Thomas, late of Halsamming Mines; by Capt. Peter Floyd, late of Tincroft; by Capt. John Vivian, manager of Halsamming Mines; by Capt. B. Gundry, late manager of Wheal Charles; by Capt. James Floyd; by Capt. B. Gundry, late underground agent in Owen Mine, and from Wm. Bawden, who was a tributary in the same mine for several years of the district, from the official records, are appended to the prospectus.

The Bankey Brook Coal Company have given notice that no application will be received after Saturday next, and it is understood that the subscription list has been pretty well filled. The mines to be worked are situated in the St. Helens Canal, and the area is 270 acres, and it is stated that 14,000. of the royalties have been paid in advance; of this the company will have the first realised.

The coal is a particular favourite with the Liverpool steam-ship owners, who prefer it to all other Lancashire steam coal. The St. Helens Canal and St. Helens's Canal are both available for the transport of the coal. The colliery is at present in profitable operation, and is raising upwards of 100,000 tons per annum. An immediate dividend of 10s. is confidently anticipated, and as soon as the new works are completed, in 12 or 15 months, this percentage will be largely increased.

**THE MARKET.**—On Monday, the fresh arrivals amounted to 130 ships. The coal demand was good, and nearly the whole quantity was taken off at slightly higher prices. Steam coals were in full supply, and under 20s. per ton; manufacturers' a shade dearer. Best coal, 18s. to 20s.; seconds, 17s. 6d. to 18s. 6d.; Hartley's, 15s. 6d.; manufacturers', 13s. 6d. to 15s. 6d.—On Wednesday, there was a further arrival of 85 ships. The frosty weather stimulated business, and the whole found ready purchasers at fully last day's quotations.—On Friday, 90 more ships arrived. The tone of the market for house coal was less firm than on Wednesday, but prices were maintained.

Hartley's submitted to a further reduction of 3d. per ton.

Manufacturers' in more request, and rather higher in price. Hetton

20s.; South Hetton, 20s.; Haswell Wallsend, 19s. 6d.; Lamb-

20s.; Lambent, 19s. 6d.; Stewart's Wallsend, 19s. 6d.; Eden Main, 18s. 6d.; West Grange Wallsend, 18s. 6d.; Belmont Wallsend, 18s. 6d.; West

Grange Wallsend, 18s. 6d.; Lambert's West Hartley, 18s. 6d.; Nettlesworth Primrose,

18s. 6d.; Lambent's West Hartley, 18s. 6d.; Nettlesworth Primrose,

18s. 6d.; Lambent's West Hartley, 18s. 6d.; Nettlesworth Primrose,

18s. 6d.; Lambent's West Hartley, 18s. 6d.; Nettlesworth Primrose,

18s. 6d.; Lambent's West Hartley, 18s. 6d.; Nettlesworth Primrose,

18s. 6d.; Lambent's West Hartley, 18s. 6d.; Nettlesworth Primrose,

18s. 6d.; Lambent's West Hartley, 18s. 6d.; Nettlesworth Primrose,

18s. 6d.; Lambent's West Hartley, 18s. 6d.; Nettlesworth Primrose,

18s. 6d.; Lambent's West Hartley, 18s. 6d.; Nettlesworth Primrose,

18s. 6d.; Lambent's West Hartley, 18s. 6d.; Nettlesworth Primrose,

18s. 6d.; Lambent's West Hartley, 18s. 6d.; Nettlesworth Primrose,

18s. 6d.; Lambent's West Hartley, 18s. 6d.; Nettlesworth Primrose,

18s. 6d.; Lambent's West Hartley, 18s. 6d.; Nettlesworth Primrose,

18s. 6d.; Lambent's West Hartley, 18s. 6d.; Nettlesworth Primrose,

18s. 6d.; Lambent's West Hartley, 18s. 6d.; Nettlesworth Primrose,

18s. 6d.; Lambent's West Hartley, 18s. 6d.; Nettlesworth Primrose,

18s. 6d.; Lambent's West Hartley, 18s. 6d.; Nettlesworth Primrose,

18s. 6d.; Lambent's West Hartley, 18s. 6d.; Nettlesworth Primrose,

18s. 6d.; Lambent's West Hartley, 18s. 6d.; Nettlesworth Primrose,

18s. 6d.; Lambent's West Hartley, 18s. 6d.; Nettlesworth Primrose,

18s. 6d.; Lambent's West Hartley, 18s. 6d.; Nettlesworth Primrose,

18s. 6d.; Lambent's West Hartley, 18s. 6d.; Nettlesworth Primrose,

18s. 6d.; Lambent's West Hartley, 18s. 6d.; Nettlesworth Primrose,

18s. 6d.; Lambent's West Hartley, 18s. 6d.; Nettlesworth Primrose,

18s. 6d.; Lambent's West Hartley, 18s. 6d.; Nettlesworth Primrose,

18s. 6d.; Lambent's West Hartley, 18s. 6d.; Nettlesworth Primrose,

18s. 6d.; Lambent's West Hartley, 18s. 6d.; Nettlesworth Primrose,

18s. 6d.; Lambent's West Hartley, 18s. 6d.; Nettlesworth Primrose,

18s. 6d.; Lambent's West Hartley, 18s. 6d.; Nettlesworth Primrose,

18s. 6d.; Lambent's West Hartley, 18s. 6d.; Nettlesworth Primrose,

18s. 6d.; Lambent's West Hartley, 18s. 6d.; Nettlesworth Primrose,

18s. 6d.; Lambent's West Hartley, 18s. 6d.; Nettlesworth Primrose,

18s. 6d.; Lambent's West Hartley, 18s. 6d.; Nettlesworth Primrose,

18s. 6d.; Lambent's West Hartley, 18s. 6d.; Nettlesworth Primrose,

18s. 6d.; Lambent's West Hartley, 18s. 6d.; Nettlesworth Primrose,

18s. 6d.; Lambent's West Hartley, 18s. 6d.; Nettlesworth Primrose,

18s. 6d.; Lambent's West Hartley, 18s. 6d.; Nettlesworth Primrose,

18s. 6d.; Lambent's West Hartley, 18s. 6d.; Nettlesworth Primrose,

18s. 6d.; Lambent's West Hartley, 18s. 6d.; Nettlesworth Primrose,

18s. 6d.; Lambent's West Hartley, 18s. 6d.; Nettlesworth Primrose,

18s. 6d.; Lambent's West Hartley, 18s. 6d.; Nettlesworth Primrose,

18s. 6d.; Lambent's West Hartley, 18s. 6d.; Nettlesworth Primrose,

18s. 6d.; Lambent's West Hartley, 18s. 6d.; Nettlesworth Primrose,

18s. 6d.; Lambent's West Hartley, 18s. 6d.; Nettlesworth Primrose,

18s. 6d.; Lambent's West Hartley, 18s. 6d.; Nettlesworth Primrose,

18s. 6d.; Lambent's West Hartley, 18s. 6d.; Nettlesworth Primrose,

18s. 6d.; Lambent's West Hartley, 18s. 6d.; Nettlesworth Primrose,

18s. 6d.; Lambent's West Hartley, 18s. 6d.; Nettlesworth Primrose,

18s. 6d.; Lambent's West Hartley, 18s. 6d.; Nettlesworth Primrose,

18s. 6d.; Lambent's West Hartley, 18s. 6d.; Nettlesworth Primrose,

18s. 6d.; Lambent's West Hartley, 18s. 6d.; Nettlesworth Primrose,

18s. 6d.; Lambent's West Hartley, 18s. 6d.; Nettlesworth Primrose,

18s. 6d.; Lambent's West Hartley, 18s. 6d.; Nettlesworth Primrose,

18s. 6d.; Lambent's West Hartley, 18s. 6d.; Nettlesworth Primrose,

18s. 6d.; Lambent's West Hartley, 18s. 6d.; Nettlesworth Primrose,

18s. 6d.; Lambent's West Hartley, 18s. 6d.; Nettlesworth Primrose,

18s. 6d.; Lambent's West Hartley, 18s. 6d.; Nettlesworth Primrose,

18s. 6d.; Lambent's West Hartley, 18s. 6d.; Nettlesworth Primrose,

18s. 6d.; Lambent's West Hartley, 18s. 6d.; Nettlesworth Primrose,

18s. 6d.; Lambent's West Hartley, 18s. 6d.; Nettlesworth Primrose,

18s. 6d.; Lambent's West Hartley, 18s. 6d.; Nettlesworth Primrose,

18s. 6d.; Lambent's West Hartley, 18s. 6d.; Nettlesworth Primrose,

18s. 6d.; Lambent's West Hartley, 18s. 6d.; Nettlesworth Primrose,

18s. 6d.; Lambent's West Hartley, 18s. 6d.; Nettlesworth Primrose,

18s. 6d.; Lambent's West Hartley, 18s. 6d.; Nettlesworth Primrose,

18s. 6d.; Lambent's West Hartley, 18s. 6d.; Nettlesworth Primrose,

18s. 6d.; Lambent's West Hartley, 18s. 6d.; Nettlesworth Primrose,

18s. 6d.; Lambent's West Hartley, 18s. 6d.; Nettlesworth Primrose,

18s. 6d.; Lambent's West Hartley, 18s. 6d.; Nettlesworth Primrose,

18s. 6d.; Lambent's West Hartley, 18s. 6d.; Nettlesworth Primrose,

18s. 6d.; Lambent's West Hartley, 18s. 6d.; Nettlesworth Primrose,

18s. 6d.; Lambent's West Hartley, 18s. 6d.; Nettlesworth Primrose,

18s. 6d.; Lambent's West Hartley, 18s. 6d.; Nettlesworth Primrose,

18s. 6d.; Lambent's West Hartley, 18s. 6d.; Nettlesworth Primrose,

18s. 6d.; Lambent's West Hartley, 18s. 6d.; Nettlesworth Primrose,

## THE ROARING WATER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated pursuant to the Joint Stock Companies Acts, 1862.

Capital, £18,000, in 6000 shares of £3 each.

10s. to be paid on application, and 10s. on allotment.

DIRECTORS.

Sir JAMES DOMBRAIN, Monkstown, and 26, Molesworth-street, Dublin.

Colonel BUSH, 65, York-terrace, Regent's Park (Director of the Oriental Inland Steam Navigation Company).

CHARLES HAWKINS, Esq., 12, Broad-street, Oxford (Director of the St. Just Mines).

WILLIAM OGILVIE, Esq., Cosham-court, Old Broad-street (Director of the St. Just Mines).

Captain PAUL, Queen's-road, Bayswater (late of the Knockmahon Mines).

H. CHURCHILL, Esq., Deddington, Oxfordshire (Director of the Strand Hotel Company).

BANKERS—London and County Bank, Lombard-street.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Meyrick and Gedge, 4, Stovey's Gate, Great George-street, Westminster.

AUDITORS—Messrs. Cooper Brothers, public accountants, George-street, Mansion House.

BROKERS.

Messrs. Webb and Geach, 8, Finch-lane, Threadneedle-street, London.

Messrs. J. and J. Stephens and Son, 44, Dame-street, Liverpool.

Robert M'EWEN, Esq., Ducie-buildings, Bank-street, Manchester.

MANAGER—Mr. Thomas Cooper Smith.

OFFICES—5, WARFORD COURT, THROGMORTON STREET, CITY.

The object of this company is to work the copper mines of Roaring Water, situated in the parish of Aughadown, in the barony of West Carbery, county of Cork, a district well known among mineralogists as being rich in mineral deposits. The sett extends over  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles in length, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a mile in breadth, and is held for a term of 31 years from July last, at a royalty of 1-18th, with a clause for renewal, on payment of a comparatively small fine at the end of that period, for the same term.

The promising character of the mines proposed to be worked by the present company fully warrants the expectation that early returns will be realized; there are 19 well-defined lodes upon the sett, composed principally of yellow and peacock copper ores, rich specimens of malachite, friable quartz, and gossan of the finest description, from which many tons of rich ore have been taken, which on assay have been found to contain a large proportion of silver, and strong traces of gold, and as the geological formation is identical with that in Wales, from which so much gold is being now extracted, and from the reports of Capt. Paul (see appendix), there is every reasonable ground to expect gold will be found on this property. These lodes beyond all doubt are a continuation of the rich veins of copper now working with such great promise and success at the Schull Bay, Cappagh, and Ballycummiskey Mines, all of which there can be no reasonable doubt but are a continuation of the Berehaven lodes. The latter mines are said to have yielded from their commencement copper ore of the value of £2,000,000 sterling. It is well known that the quality of the ores raised there is of a far higher standard (nearly double) than the average produce of the Cornish ores; this may be tested by a reference to the Swansea slate list.

A large amount of capital has been expended on the Roaring Water Mines by parties who were unable to prosecute them in depth from want of means; this is the key-stone of success in Ireland, as well as in Cornwall, as clearly shown by the workings of Berehaven, Holyford, Knocknac, Ballycummiskey, and the Wicklow Mines, which are sunk to depths varying from 60 to 200 fathoms, and yielding increased quantities of ore the deeper they are worked; they continue to pay large dividends regularly.

The reports annexed are from men of long practical experience, their testimony as to the highly-promising character of the property, and the great local advantages by which it is surrounded will be read with interest, and leave nothing to be urged by the directors, except an assurance of their strong confidence as to its value; this assurance is further supported by the results of the assay they have obtained of the ores from the various levels—viz., the yellow ore, which may safely be considered an average sample of this class ore, 14 $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent., and the purple ore 55 and 58 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. These results are so satisfactory that no doubt is left on their minds that this property will bear comparison with any of the rich mines opened in the district; and as several thousand pounds have already been expended in opening and testing the various lodes, these works will be of the greatest value to the company, and fully warrant the conclusion that early and profitable returns may be relied upon.

The company has entered into a most favourable arrangement for the purchase of the property—viz., for £6000. The vendor has consented to take £5000 in shares, and £1000 in cash, thus proving his confidence in the success of the undertaking.

The capital of the company is fixed at £18,000, in 6000 shares, of £3 each; it is estimated that £3 per share will be ample to place the mine in a profitable state.

The company having been registered with limited liability no shareholder can, under any circumstances whatever, be made responsible for a greater amount than that of the share to which he subscribes.

There are no special Articles of Association, Table A, under the Companies Act, 1862, having been adopted in its entirety, except clause 27, which has been altered, so as to ensure the attendance of a sufficient number of shareholders, to enable business to be transacted at the meetings of the company.

To insure subscribers from any loss which may arise should a sufficient number of shares not be subscribed, for the directors bind themselves to return the whole of the deposit money, unless at least one-half of the shares, exclusive of those to be paid to the vendor, are taken.

A considerable portion of the capital has been already subscribed.

Applications for shares may be made to the bankers, directors, solicitors, brokers, and the manager, at the office of the company.

## REPORTS.

Report on the Roaring Water Mine by Capt. HENRY THOMAS, Manager of Crookhaven Mine.

June 2, 1862.—In compliance with your request, I have made a minute and special inspection of the Roaring Water Mine, and the following is my report thereon:—The mineral property of the Roaring Water Mine is situated in the parish of Aughadown (five miles from the flourishing town of Skibbereen) west division of West Carbery, county of Cork, a deep and well-watered creek flows up to the entrance of the mine, which stands at the head of the magnificent Roaring Water Bay. The extent of the various lodes on their courses—about east and west, averages half a mile, and from the northern to the southern boundary one mile and half. This mine was worked partially in 1842 and 1846, but as the proprietors were unable to carry out the proposed plan of operations for want of capital, and other causes, they were reluctantly obliged to abandon the undertaking. During the time the mine was worked an adit was driven in the great caunter 100 fms., the bearing of which is north-east and south-west. In this drive several promising lodes are intersected, one of which will more than pay the cost for driving; indeed, all of them are of the most flattering character, containing rich yellow and peacock copper ore, friable quartz, and gossan of the finest description, and from the soft nature of the ground in the vicinity where the caunter and east and west lodes intersect each other, several cwt. of rich ore were taken—these valuable discoveries remain untouched. An adit level, 5 fms. above high water mark, is driven east on Thomas's lode 14 fms., and a shaft sunk under the level 13 fms. on its course, at the depth of 7 fms., a level is extended 8 fms., about 6 fms. east of the shaft a cross-cut is driven north 5 fms., in driving the last 6 ft. rich purple and yellow ore is passed through; the north wall of the lode remains to be seen. Trail's lode is 2 fms. south of Thomas's lode, which is intersected by a cross-cut at the adit level, and driven on its course for several fathoms, and indicates a good lode in depth. Orchard lode is north of Thomas's lode, on which a level is driven east 12 fms., where the western side of the caunter is pricked, but for want of means, before alluded to, the work could not be prosecuted; rich stones of copper ore were broken at the point of intersection, and the ground is of the highest mineralised character; this lode presents features of more than ordinary promise. Independent of the ground opened and alluded to, several fathoms of drivings and sinkings have been effected with exceedingly good results; a caravans of good ore was raised, dressed, and shipped from the trial mine; I may mention here that a large water-course is completed to the mine at a considerable expense. I consider the available work done for an incoming party could not have been effected for less than from £3500 to £4000. In addition to the lodes alluded to, a valuable lode is discovered north of the Orchard lode, and is sunk on its course 5 fms., and extended east 15 fms. This is one of the most valuable lodes that has come under my notice for a considerable time, and from its general composition I cannot but think it will prove exceedingly rich. This lode (Grady's) is intersected by the great caunter adit, where it presents equally favourable appearances. The dip of this and the Orchard lode is south, and the dip or declination of Trail's and Thomas's, and the intermediate lodes north; therefore a good shaft should be sunk in the centre position (see transverse section), so as to command the group of lodes in this division of the property. It is more than probable these lodes will join at or about 40 fms. from surface, where large quantities of copper ore may be expected. I have made a careful calculation of the expense for sinking a good permanent perpendicular shaft to the 40, and I find, including superintendence, and every description of materials, it will cost £1050, but I am confident before this point is reached good courses of ore will be cut. Fifteen parallel lodes traverse this property to the south of the lodes before mentioned, on which very little has been done, but judging from their appearance no doubt can be entertained that they will prove equally valuable as those more particularly mentioned. No mine can surpass Roaring Water Mine in point of situation, the dressing-floor being on the quay, consequently the ores can be put on board in barrows from where they are dressed; this also applies to the importation of mining materials. A good stream of water is available, and calculated for crushing, stamping, hauling stuff, and dressing, which a valuable acquisition for carrying on mining operations. I may add to the facts adverted to, that there appears to be a valuable slate quarry on the property, from which several hundred pounds worth have been sold from a depth of 10 or 12 ft., and, no doubt, if this quarry is properly opened, and efficiently worked, it would prove very lucrative to the proprietors. In conclusion, I beg to say, for carrying on future operations, I would recommend that a shaft be sunk in the position laid down in the transverse section to the depth of 40 or 60 fms.; also, at the same time, drive east on one of the lodes intersected by the caunter, where I consider a good quantity of ore can be raised at a profit to a company.

Report of Capt. PAUL, late of the Knockmahon Mines.

Aug. 13, 1862.—Agreeably with your instructions, I have inspected the Roaring Water Mine, in the county of Cork, Ireland, and I have now the pleasure to hand you my report.

Several large and very promising lodes have been discovered in this highly mineralised tract of mining ground, which is of considerable extent, being about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles long by  $\frac{1}{2}$  a mile wide. Its advantages for carrying on mining operations are all that can be desired; there is a navigable river for vessels of 120 tons burthen up to the dressing-rooms, and a good supply of water available for pumping, crushing, or other necessary operations. An adit level has been driven on the course of a very fine caunter lode for about 100 fms., and which has intersected in its course to this point six other lodes, varying in size from 2 to 6 ft. wide, composed of gossan, friable quartz, rich yellow, silver, grey, and purple copper ores, and blue and green carbonates of copper. At the points of intersection with these lodes have been driven 4 fms. east on each, all of which have a remarkably fine appearance, and hold out great inducement for a vigorous prosecution of their development to a depth where those lodes underlying south will form a junction with those underlying north, which, from their present declinations, will be at or about the 60; but even before arriving at this depth, I have no doubt that rich courses of ore will be met with, as on Thomas's lode, on which a winze has been sunk about 13 fms. below the adit level, and a considerable extent of the lode worked away, from which a cargo of copper ore was raised and sold 20 years ago. The stratum throughout the sett is light-grey slate, of a soft and congenial nature, and easy for exploration. From the highly mineralised character of the great caunter lode, before referred to, and the oblique angles of the lodes in close proximity to the large euan courses which traverse the entire length of the sett, and the junctions they will all to make with each other in depth, I have no hesitation in saying that you will all the essential elements of a valuable mine when sufficiently developed. I would recommend for the proper development of this mine to sink a shaft from surface, in the position indicated on the sections, as it is the most commanding for all the lodes; it will intersect three of them at about the 60, where I anticipate great quantities of copper ore will be met with, as in many like cases where these very beneficial occurrences have proved so valuable in other mines. In conclusion, I have no hesitation in saying that I have a most favourable opinion of this property, and believe that when proved it will fully bear out what I have said, and that you will have a valuable mine. I am of opinion the backs of the lodes contain gold, being of the same nature as those I have seen a great quantity of gold taken from in foreign countries, but I cannot speak from

actual proof, though I was shown a stone by a man on the mine in which particles of gold were discernible to the eye.

Report of Capt. CARTHEW, of the St. Just United Mine.

Sept. 26, 1862.—Agreeably to your request, I have been to the Roaring Water Mine, and herewith I beg to hand you my report thereon. I arrived at Skibbereen late on Friday night, the 19th inst., and went early on Saturday morning to the mine. Mr. Long, the proprietor of the estate, gave me all the information I required as to the extent of the sett, which is very extensive, being on the course of the lodes east and west about half a mile. Of these lodes there are a great number, many of them having been opened on sufficiently to show that they are copper-bearing lodes. There is also a caunter lode, running about north-east and south-west through the sett, and which intersects the greater part of the east and west lodes. Two of the miners came from underground, and brought with them some fine stones of copper ore, which they informed me they had broken out that morning. I requested them to act as my guides, and they conducted me first into an adit, driven some 5 fms. above the sea level, on what is called Thomas's lode. I found this level extended east, from 10 to 12 fms., on a very kind of ledge, from which I broke from the backs some good copper ore; for the last 12 or 18 ft. driving the lode is standing on the north side; and behind this end is a winze sunk, but, as it was full of silt, I had not an opportunity of seeing the appearance of the lode deeper. I ascertained, however, from reliable authority that there are good indications of the lode being productive in depth, as therefrom good yellow and peacock ores have been broken. I went into the deep, or sea, level driven on the caunter lode, which I found extended north-east from 100 to 120 fms. I carefully examined the lodes intersected; to the east end I saw what I consider one of the kindest lodes in the mine; on it the last workers had driven but a few feet, in what I consider a fine-looking section, 18 in. wide, with a good ground for driving. Some extraordinary circumstances must surely have caused the abandonment of this working. On the west of the caunter I was unable to see this lode, it being in timber ground. Between this and the mouth of the lode I noticed five other lodes, two of them having a very kind of appearance, with good stones of copper ore; Seidons have I seen such lodes neglected, which could be so easily worked. The plan recommended by Captain Thomas and Captain Pani, of sinking a shaft to take these lodes at a lower depth will fully test and open up the property, and I can have no doubt but will prove equally successful as many of the mines upon this run of lodes. The advantages for working this mine are better than anything I ever saw. The landing, or wharf, on the creek will be found of great importance in the undertaking, for not only will you save the land carriage of materials, (the most important item in mining), but you will be enabled to run out the ore, dress it, and, with very little cost, put it on board ship.

Report of Capt. MARTIN BOUNDY, of Dublin.

Sept. 27, 1862.—Having examined the Roaring Water Mine, assisted by Capt. Henry Thomas, on the 26th inst., I beg to submit the following as my report:—It is my firm

opinion that you have not only a fair chance in the common acceptance of the term, but you have tangible proofs of successful results in depth, in the general character of the lodes and veins at and near the surface. That I have no hesitation whatever in taking upon myself the responsibility of advising the necessary outlay for the effectual development of the mines upon a scale commensurate to the character of the indications presented. The plan suggested for the further development of the property I have carefully considered, but can offer nothing by way of amendment; the proposed plan of sinking a shaft in a central position of the sett I approve, as when a sufficient depth has been arrived at to more fully lay open the ground anterior measures can be adopted in strict conformity to the then existing features of the property. The work already done on the large lode, which has produced a fair quantity of good quality ores, and the long drive through it, will be of great assistance in the future operations.

Report of Capt. MARTIN BOUNDY, of Dublin.

Sept. 27, 1862.—Having examined the Roaring Water Mine, assisted by Capt. Henry Thomas, on the 26th inst., I beg to submit the following as my report:—It is my firm

opinion that you have not only a fair chance in the common acceptance of the term, but you have tangible proofs of successful results in depth, in the general character of the lodes and veins at and near the surface. That I have no hesitation whatever in taking upon myself the responsibility of advising the necessary outlay for the effectual development of the mines upon a scale commensurate to the character of the indications presented. The plan suggested for the further development of the property I have carefully considered, but can offer nothing by way of amendment; the proposed plan of sinking a shaft in a central position of the sett I approve, as when a sufficient depth has been arrived at to more fully lay open the ground anterior measures can be adopted in strict conformity to the then existing features of the property. The work already done on the large lode, which has produced a fair quantity of good quality ores, and the long drive through it, will be of great assistance in the future operations.

Report of Capt. MARTIN BOUNDY, of Dublin.

Sept. 27, 1862.—Having examined the Roaring Water Mine, assisted by Capt. Henry Thomas, on the 26th inst., I beg to submit the following as my report:—It is my firm

opinion that you have not only a fair chance in the common acceptance of the term, but you have tangible proofs of successful results in depth, in the general character of the lodes and veins at and near the surface. That I have no hesitation whatever in taking upon myself the responsibility of advising the necessary outlay for the effectual development of the mines upon a scale commensurate to the character of the indications presented. The plan suggested for the further development of the property I have carefully considered, but can offer nothing by way of amendment; the proposed plan of sinking a shaft in a central position of the sett I approve, as when a sufficient depth has been arrived at to more fully lay open the ground anterior measures can be adopted in strict conformity to the then existing features of the property. The work already done on the large lode, which has produced a fair quantity of good quality ores, and the long drive through it, will be of great assistance in the future operations.

Report of Capt. MARTIN BOUNDY, of Dublin.

Sept. 27, 1862.—Having examined the Roaring Water Mine, assisted by Capt. Henry Thomas, on the 26th inst., I beg to submit the following as my report:—It is my firm

opinion that you have not only a fair chance in the common acceptance of the term, but you have tangible proofs of successful results in depth, in the general character of the lodes and veins at and near the surface. That I have no hesitation whatever in taking upon myself the responsibility of advising the necessary outlay for the effectual development of the mines upon a scale commensurate to the character of the indications presented. The plan suggested for the further development of the property I have carefully considered, but can offer nothing by way of amendment; the proposed plan of sinking a shaft in a central position of the sett I approve, as when a sufficient depth has been arrived at to more fully lay open the ground anterior measures can be adopted in strict conformity to the then existing features of the property. The work already done on the large lode, which has produced a fair quantity of good quality ores, and the long drive through it, will be of great assistance in the future operations.

Report of Capt. MARTIN BOUNDY, of Dublin.

Sept. 27, 1862.—Having examined the Roaring Water Mine, assisted by Capt. Henry Thomas, on the 26th inst., I beg to submit the following as my report:—It is my firm

opinion that you have not only a fair chance in the common acceptance of the term, but you have tangible proofs of successful results in depth, in the general character of the lodes and veins at and near the surface. That I have no hesitation whatever in taking upon myself the responsibility of advising the necessary outlay for the effectual development of the mines upon a scale commensurate to the character of the indications presented. The plan suggested for the further development of the property I have carefully considered, but can offer nothing by way of amendment; the proposed plan of sinking a shaft in a central position of the sett I approve, as when a sufficient depth has been arrived at to more fully lay open the ground anterior measures can be adopted in strict conformity to the then existing features of the property. The work already done on the large lode, which has produced a fair quantity of good quality ores, and the long drive through it, will be of great assistance in the future operations.

Report of Capt. MARTIN BOUNDY, of Dublin.

Sept. 27, 1862.—Having examined the Roaring Water Mine, assisted by Capt. Henry Thomas, on the 26th inst., I beg to submit the following as my report:—It is my firm

opinion that you have not only a fair chance in the common acceptance of the term, but you have tangible proofs of successful results in depth, in the general character of the lodes and veins at and near the surface. That I have no hesitation whatever in taking upon myself the responsibility of advising the necessary outlay for the effectual development of the mines upon a scale commensurate to the character of the indications presented. The plan suggested for the further development of the property I have carefully considered, but can offer nothing by way of amendment; the proposed plan of sinking a shaft in a central position of the sett I approve, as when a sufficient depth has been arrived at to more fully lay open the ground anterior measures can be adopted in strict conformity to the then existing features of the property. The work already done on the large lode, which has produced a fair quantity of good quality ores, and the long drive through it, will be of great assistance in the future operations.

Report of Capt. MARTIN BOUNDY, of Dublin.

Sept. 27, 1862.—Having examined the Roaring Water Mine, assisted by Capt. Henry Thomas, on the 26th inst., I beg to submit the following as my report:—It is my firm

opinion that you have not only a fair chance in the common acceptance of the term, but you have tangible proofs of successful results in depth, in the general character of the lodes and veins at and near the surface. That I have no hesitation whatever in taking upon myself the responsibility of advising the necessary outlay for the effectual development of the mines upon a scale commensurate to the character of the indications presented. The plan suggested for the further development of the property I have carefully considered, but can offer nothing by way of amendment; the proposed plan of sinking a shaft in a central position of the sett I approve, as when a sufficient depth has been arrived at to more fully lay open the ground anterior measures can be adopted in strict conformity to the then existing features of the property. The work already done on the large lode, which has produced a fair quantity of

in unison in their endeavours to utilise the dormant capital of profits for the benefit of the community. To-day we open this subject anew, and hope to return to it again.

In another column of this day's Journal we publish the prospectus of the ROARING WATER MINING COMPANY, which is considered to be one that not only deserves attention, but may safely lay claim to support, both on account of its intrinsic value, from its proximity to our own shores, and the increasing intercourse and sympathy that is daily drawing nearer together the bonds of relationship between the two countries. Ireland opens a wide field for the miner's skill, and the highly profitable employment of capital. So far as she has gone in the development of her resources, unexampled success has attended her explorations. Look at Berehaven, Holyford, Knockmahon, Ballycummisk, and the Wicklow Mines; on small capitals enormous returns and profits have been realised. We have often expressed our surprise that this field for mining enterprise has been allowed to lay so long unexplored, and that public taste has been led to seek in foreign lands those precious gifts of Nature that may be obtained at far less cost, risk and danger in the Sister Isle.

The prospectus offers strong temptations to embark in the undertaking, which is described as so fair, and so full of promise. The reports are from sound practical men. A large amount of work has been done, which is a great advantage to the present company, both as to capital and time. Highly-promising lodes of rich purple and yellow copper ore, silver, malachite, and gold have been discovered there. The district, the south-western part of the County of Cork, is now bursting forth into prosperity, and these mines form a part of the same lodes. The parties who have brought forth this undertaking are well-known and tried men, honourable in character, of sound business habits, whose sole object will be to carry on the concern on sound practical principles; and this last point is so essential an element in the good management of mines, that all shareholders connected with property of this description should see that they have a good guarantee for this in their boards of direction, for there has recently been brought to light instances of parties who have got the lead in some undertakings, and their management has been in every direction but the right one, to the great sorrow and loss of the shareholders.

right one, to the great sorrow and loss of the shareholders. There has been at times some hesitation to subscribe to Irish undertakings, but this feeling is now almost absorbed by the great intercourse between the two countries. There is nothing that can add more to the prosperity of Ireland than the development of her mineral riches, and there is nothing can be more tempting to English capitalists than a fair prospect of profitable returns.

---

## SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION IN COAL MINES—No. III

In the course of the discussion questions were asked as to the best method of preventing spontaneous combustion underground, and the most efficient plan of extinguishing it when it occurred. On the former part of the subject Mr. Woodhouse gave some interesting explanations. He stated that it was quite practicable to work a part which was subject to spontaneous combustion, if the air were allowed to pass through it in considerable volume. In the particular part of the colliery under discussion, where the greatest liability to spontaneous combustion occurred, the current of air would pass at the rate of between 20,000 and 30,000 cubic feet per minute. Mr. Stuart Smith said that in the Warwickshire coalfield it was always asserted that a great quantity of air, decomposing the shale and pyrites in the goaf, was one great cause of spontaneous combustion. He found, however, in practice that introducing a large quantity of air along the edges of the goaf, so as to dry up the moisture coming from the mine and goaf, tended rather to diminish spontaneous combustion than otherwise.

With reference to the method of extinguishing a fire spontaneously ignited, Mr. Darlington said that his own experience was that the best thing was to shovel it out altogether, if it were possible to do so; but where that could not be done, the gob face should be covered with sand or clay, in such a manner as to exclude the air. Mr. Woodhouse expressed an opinion that not many fires were got completely out in that way. These fires commonly occurred inbye, and were indicated by the steam thrown off from the heated moisture on the roofs. As soon as they were perceived by these appearances where the fire was they proceeded to scour it out, and when that was done they filled up the space with sand and other stuff, which was found to be better than any other materials, and then they put the refuse back, because after it had once been burnt it was less liable to become heated again. This refuse was faced with clay, and the bottom being well packed up, to exclude the air, there was an end to the thing. The President, Mr. Nicholas Wood, summed up the discussion as follows:—

Our experience [in Northumberland and Durham] in reference to spontaneous combustion is very limited. The only well-authenticated case that I know of occurred at Killingworth. It was a case in which the mine was worked by the pillar and stall method, and the pillars of that day (about 50 years ago) were left extremely small. Several partial creeps had taken place between the packing up and the roof, which very nearly filled the spaces where the coal was taken out. A considerable quantity of small coal was left in the waste in the old workings—probably about one-sixth of the entire mass of coal that was taken out,—and in that state that portion of the mine was shut up for several years, during which time it became filled with water. We had occasion recently to take the water out, for the purpose of going into that district. When we went into it we found it extremely warm—very much beyond what its natural temperature ought to have been; and in opening out the old workings further we found masses of scoria as compact as any metal, showing that there had been a fire there of very considerable extent. That certainly had, in my opinion, been caused by the decomposition of the pyrites which was mixed up with the small coal that we had formerly been in the habit of leaving in the bords or stalls. The coal which has been alluded to is a free-burning bituminous coal. With respect to the steam coal of the North, I believe that a large quantity of the small coal is left underground, but I do not myself know of a single case of spontaneous combustion of that coal. With respect to the opinions which have been expressed here to-day, they certainly appear to me to be somewhat at variance with each other. What occurred to me, as to the chemical constitution of the coal of the Moira Colliery, and the statement made by Mr. Woodhouse, that it was not a white ash coal entirely, but that part of the seam is a brown ash coal, is this—I am inclined to suppose the brownness of the ash must be the effect of an admixture of iron. I believe that it is a general indication of the presence of iron in coal when it burns to a reddish or brown ash. This shows that the seam in its chemical constitution contains iron, and is, consequently, liable to decomposition, although, generally speaking, it is an open burning coal. . . . The consideration of this subject forms one of the classes of enquiries yet requiring further development, which I took the liberty of mentioning in my opening address to the meeting. It is a subject into which it will be necessary to go a great deal further. We must enquire more closely into the chemical constituents of the coal; and I hope that after our attention has thus been directed to the subject, and after the lengthened discussion which has taken place, we shall, at our next meeting, be able to throw more light upon the question at issue, and probably ascertain

The next matter brought before the meeting was the method of working the Thick or Ten-yard coal of South Staffordshire, a paper being read on this subject by Mr. Henry Johnson, of Dudley, who, under the head of "Fire-Stink," mentioned the remarkable tendency to spontaneous combustion shown by this coal, and the difficulty of working it in consequence. He had found in practice, he said, that if when the gob commenced to heat they dug holes in it, and scattered it about, it would grow cool, and not fire again. Having read his paper, he asked if Mr. Blackwell was aware that the hardstone and parting contain a large quantity of pyrites, of the same kind as that said to exist in the thick coal of Staffordshire? He knew from experience that if they put the small refuse slack under a heap of hardstone it would fire sooner than if placed at the top. It seemed to him that the exposure to air and wet effected some chemical change in the coal refuse. The hardstone and parting would sweat, and give off an acid, or a salt, the same as iron pyrites. Mr. Blackwell replied that this was one of the exceptions. He did not say that pyrites when subject to the wet was not a source of fire, but what he wished to convey distinctly was his opinion that the tendency of certain coal seams to fire did not arise in a principal measure from the presence of pyrites, but from the chemical constitution of the coal itself.

**MINERAL TURPENTINE.**—At the present time, when vegetable turpentine is realising an enormous price in the market, it may be well to direct attention to an article which is a most perfect substitute for it, and can be supplied in any quantity at scarcely more than one-half the price; we allude to mineral turpentine. Mineral turpentine has all the properties of the best spirits of turpentine of vegetable origin, and can be used precisely in the same manner either by the painter or the varnish maker. As a varnish maker's spirit it is found to be an excellent solvent for all the materials

employed, whilst to the painter it has the recommendation that it mixes thoroughly with oils, turpentine, &c., and flats perfectly. The mineral turpentine is being manufactured and sold in large quantities by the Hydro-Carbon Oil Company, and appears in every case to give the greatest satisfaction. The low price at which the new material can be sold is readily accounted for by the fact that it is obtained as a bye product in the manufacture of another article; and, as the odour is considerably less offensive than vegetable turpentine, the demand for it cannot fail constantly to increase.

## THE NEW MOVE IN THE YORKSHIRE IRONSTONE DISTRICT

We beg to call the attention of ironmasters and commercial capitalists to the important movement now being made at Helmsley and Kirby Moorside to put the southern, and by far larger, division of the great oolitic district of the North Riding into communication with the Yorkshire seaports and the railway system of the North-Eastern. A meeting of the provisional committee was held at Helmsley, on Nov. 7, which was presided over by the Hon. William Duncombe, M.P., eldest son of Lord Feversham. We are given to understand that sufficient capital has been subscribed by the landowners and inhabitants of the above-named towns to enable them to apply for a bill this session of Parliament, so that there is reasonable certainty within a year's time that the projected railway of only ten miles will be far on its way towards completion, there being no opposition whatever. The North-Eastern have declared their readiness to work the line at cost-price, but declined taking shares, or advancing money. This places the new line in an independent position, and will enable it at some future time to make the best terms for amalgamation, either with the North-Eastern itself or the Great Northern, should this latter company ever be compelled to extend their main line to the Durham coal fields and the Tees, through Bilsdale, by the necessities of the coal trade to London and the South. The iron and mineral district, which will be opened out by the Helmsley and Kirby Moorside Railway is a block of about 24 square miles, intersected by four deep narrow valleys, known as Bilsdale, Bransdale, Farndale, and Rosedale, and the ironstone seams crop out on both sides the whole of their length, so that they can be worked by levels at small expense; and the country abounds throughout in timber, limestones, freestones, and clays. It is remarkable that the lower ends of these dales contain commercial iron ores which are not found in Cleveland, one of which, the famous seam of Rivaux Abbey, was only re-discovered last week, about a mile from Helmsley. It is a calcareous oolitic carbonate, very tractable, and containing generally about 30 per cent. of metallic iron. As the valleys rise towards Cleveland other marketable seams of ironstone come into view, one of which contains the Rosedale magnetic ironstone, now making the fortunes of the lucky adventurers, and giving a high character to the brands of the North, as mentioned in our Journal a fortnight ago. We, therefore, think we are doing good service to the ironmasters of Staffordshire, and of other districts now being exhausted, in making them acquainted with the prospect before them, and in putting them on a par with local parties, so as to enable them to secure by timely diligence and enterprise some of the great prizes of the Yorkshire iron fields which this new railway will open out to public competition.

**REPORT ON CORNWALL AND DEVONSHIRE**  
FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN TRIMPS 3.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN TRURO.

Nov. 13.—The new Joint-Stock Companies Act, which came into operation at the commencement of the present month, and which is supposed to amend some of the recognised imperfections of former Acts, may be expected, I suppose, to give a new impetus to limited liability companies. Although many of the most important and respectable mining and metallurgical establishments in various parts of the United Kingdom are worked most successfully under this system, it is remarkable that hitherto in Cornwall it has never been brought into successful operation, while the Mineral Mines, the Wicklow Copper Mining Company, Messrs. Taylor's mines in Wales, and hundreds of other enterprises of a like high position and standing, are found to work satisfactorily with limited liability. The system is still regarded in Cornwall with distrust and dislike; and, judging from the experience we have had, this is not very much to be wondered at, for, as a rule, the companies of this class which have made their *debut* in the county have either been the bubble conceptions of penniless adventurers, or have been started by men who, although doubtless respectable in their own sphere, were utterly ignorant of, and consequently incompetent in, mining affairs: in the result, the feeble respectability of the latter has generally ended quite disastrously as the knavishness of the former. At the same time, it is a notorious fact that there is a large number of substantial people who will only enter on joint-stock speculations under the guarantee of limited liability, and who will consequently not invest in cost-book mines. For my part, I think these persons are wrong, for I prefer holding shares in a cost-book mine to a limited liability one—at least, as the latter are usually constituted; assuming, of course, that the cost-book mine is conducted on the *real* Cost-book System, as all respectable Cornish mines are. But as we must deal with men as we find them, and as there is a wide-spread feeling among substantial people in favour of limited liability, it does not seem to me wise or prudent to exclude them and their capital entirely from Cornish mining. The new Act allows the widest latitude as to detail, and there really seems no reason why a company, with articles embodying all the details of the Cost-book System—so admirably suited to mining—simply adding the principle of limited liability, should not be found to work. In my experience, the great failure of limited liability mining companies has arisen from the nature of their articles—to cumbersome to work well in carrying out a mine, however suitable they might be for an ordinary joint-stock company. Drawn up generally by lawyers, they are full of the quips and cranks characteristic of everything emanating from the profession. In business matters generally, except in extreme cases, lawyers can happily be dispensed with; and the great advantage of shares and other money securities, compared with real property, is that in touching the latter we must bear with the inevitable lawyer—at least until Lord Westbury's new Registration System gets rid of him. If, throwing lawyers overboard, two or three men of business conversant with mining would sit down and draw up in plain English a set of rules embodying as nearly as possible the true Cornish Cost-book System, I see no possible reason why a company adopting such rules could not be successfully worked. My own impression is that such companies would work well, and they certainly would have the advantage of recruiting shareholders at present excluded by the dread of unlimited liability from the field of Cornish mining.

Two new companies are either started, or are about to be started, whose object, I understand, will be to endeavour, to some extent, to carry out these views. It is evidently desirable that they should be successful, for if they are, a class of capital hitherto excluded from Cornwall will flow into it, to the benefit of both the county and the investors. The companies I refer to are for working WHEAL PRUDENCE, in the St. Agnes and Perran districts, and TREGURTHA DOWNS AND OWEN VEAN MINES, in the Marazion district.

Wheal Prudence is situated on the north coast, in the parish of St. Agnes. The lodes principally worked hitherto are parallel to, but to the south and  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile to the west of, the lodes of the Great St. George Mine: they have been explored to the depth of 62 fathoms below adit, and have made very considerable returns. A 70-inch engine is now nearly erected, on a new perpendicular engine-shaft, which is completed to the 62, and has to be sunk 12 or 15 fathoms more to intersect the lode. From the circumstances under which the mine was last abandoned, and the reports of the state of the bottom levels, this engine lode seems an excellent speculation. The principal feature, however, about this mine will be the cutting of the western continuation of the St. George lodes, which lie out to sea to the north. As these lodes made eastward one of the richest run of mines in Cornwall, their exploration westward is evidently a matter of considerable interest. In the last working of Wheal Prudence the failure of the mine was undoubtedly due to an immense expenditure, and loss incurred in a most injudicious attempt to work these seaward lodes, by direct workings from a detached and storm-beaten island rock, instead of by cross-cuts, which can be driven comparatively economically from the great north and south cross-course, which intersects the mine. Considering the geological position of this mine, in immediate connection with the granite of Cligga Head, with numerous lodes, elvans, and cross-courses, and killas of the most congenial character, as far as the mine is concerned there is every prospect of success. Mr. Campbell Thomas, of Penzance, whose family is well known in connection with Cornish mining, has been the pioneer of this concern. The manager is Captain Joseph Vivian, late of Condurrow, a son of Capt. Nicholas Vivian, and nephew of Capt. Joseph Vivian, of North Rocker.

Tregurtha Downs and Owen Vean Mines are in the parish of St. Hilary.





## THE SANKEY BROOK COAL COMPANY (LIMITED).

To be incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862, whereby the liability of the shareholders is limited to the amount unpaid of their respective shares.

Capital £60,000, in 40,000 shares of £1 10s. each.

Deposit, 5s. per share on application, and 15s. per share on allotment.

## DIRECTORS.

JOHN KEATES, Esq., of Liverpool and St. Helen's, Copper Merchant.

RICHARD HURST, Esq., of Hamer Hall Mills, Rochdale.

JAMES GREEN, Esq., of Portsmouth, Todmorden.

THOMAS BOLD, Esq., of Liverpool, Merchant.

(With power to add to their number).

AUDITORS.—To be elected by the shareholders.

BANKERS.—The Alliance Bank, London and Liverpool.

## SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Littledale, Ridley, and Bardsell, Royal Bank-buildings, Liverpool.

## BROKERS.

Messrs. T. Tindley and Sons, 8, Orange-court, Castle-street, Liverpool.

Thomas Warner, Esq., Cross-street, Manchester.

MANAGER.—Mr. R. B. BARTON.

TEMPORARY OFFICES.—41, EXCHANGE ALLEY NORTH, LIVERPOOL.

## ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This company is formed for the purpose of purchasing and thoroughly working and developing the well-known Sankey Brook Colliery, near St. Helen's, Lancashire.

The company have agreed to purchase the property, including freehold land, with the erections, dwelling-houses, and cottages thereon, and including also engines, pumps, machinery, wagons, flats, plant, &c., upon terms which the directors, with the assistance of James Green, Esq., who is thoroughly conversant with and largely interested in collieries, have satisfied themselves are most advantageous for the company, and ensure an immediate and handsome dividend.

The mines (partly freehold, the remainder held under leases for long terms of years at favourable royalties) extend under upwards of 270 acres. £14,000 of the royalties have been paid in advance; of this the company will have the first realised moiety.

The quantity of coal still to be gotten exceeds 3,500,000 tons.

The colliery is at the present time in profitable operation, and is raising and selling upwards of 100,000 tons per annum. There is a new shaft now in course of sinking, upon which £4,000 have been already expended. It is proposed to complete this new shaft forthwith; the cost of coal will be thus increased to at least 175,000 tons per annum, at a considerable reduction of cost; and as there will be little, if any, increase of the fixed charges, the shareholders, besides reaping the benefit of a moiety of the overpaid royalties, will realise more than a proportionate extra profit on the increased get.

The quality of the coal is well known. It is extensively used by steam ship owners in Liverpool, by whom it is preferred to all other Lancashire steam coal.

Notwithstanding the present depressed state of trade, the existing demand cannot be met, and it is doubtful whether the increased yield to be obtained from the new works will afford the requisite supply.

The St. Helen's Railway, connecting the colliery with the great railway systems, runs through the property. There is also a branch railway, affording communication with the St. Helen's Canal. The most perfect facilities are thus afforded for conveying the coal by rail and water on the most economical terms.

The deposit of £s., and payment on allotment of an additional 15s. per share, will provide a capital of £40,000, paid-up. It is most confidently estimated that, after payment of the purchase money, the surplus will be amply sufficient not only to complete all now works, but also to provide adequate working capital.

The present get and sale of coal will yield a certain profit of above 15 per cent. upon a paid-up capital of £40,000, after making a liberal allowance for all possible expenses and contingencies; so that after providing for wear and tear, and retaining a fair proportion of profit towards the formation of a reserved fund for the redemption of capital, the shareholders will be assured of a dividend of at least 10 per cent. from the commencement of the company's operations, with an almost absolute certainty of a large increase at the expiration of from 12 to 15 months, when the new works will be completed.

Plans, reports, states of working, profits, &c., can be inspected at the offices of the company; and forms of application for shares can be obtained from the solicitors and brokers, and at the offices of the company, from whence they will also be forwarded, free by post, if required.

THE SANKEY BROOK COAL COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that NO APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES will be RECEIVED AFTER SATURDAY, the 22d day of November inst.

By order, R. B. BARTON, Manager.

THE GLYN NEATH STEAM COAL AND IRON COMPANY (LIMITED), FOR THE PURCHASE AND WORKING OF DIVIDEND-PAYING STEAM COAL COLLIERIES AND IRON MINES.

Capital, £50,000, in 50,000 shares of £1 each.

Deposit, 2s. 6d. per share on application, and 7s. 6d. per share further on allotment.

Incorporated under the "Companies Act, 1862," with Limited Liability.

## DIRECTORS.

Rear-Admiral BURNETT, R.N., Junior United Service Club, and Ebury House, Twickenham.

CHARLES FRANK CUSSEL, Esq. (Cusel and Co.), merchant, 62a, Cannon-street West, London.

MONTAGUE R. LEVERSON, Esq., 12, St. Helen's-pine, Bishopsgate, London.

Major-General MASON, 13, South Parade, Trafalgar-square, Brompton.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS MUNRO, Esq., merchant, Swans.

Captain F. J. VENNER, 6, St. Stephen's Crescent, Westbourne-park-road, London.

CHARLES HENRY WARING, Esq., Neth Abbey, Glamorganshire.

EDWARD B. WILSTONE, Esq., merchant, Swans.

Lieut.-Col. WRAGG, Fairfield House, Charlton, Kent.

BANKERS.—The Alliance Bank of London and Liverpool (Limited), Lothbury.

## AUDITORS.

George Derbyshire, Esq., The Clearing House, Lombard-street, London.

Arthur Cooper, Esq., public accountant (W. and A. Cooper), 13, George-street, Mansion House, London.

BROKERS.—Messrs. Cavell and Strachan, 20, Cornhill, London, E.C.

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Noakes, Carlile, and Francis, 8, Finch-lane, London, E.C.

SECRETARY.—John Scott Cavell, Esq.

OFFICES.—1, ARTHUR STREET WEST, LONDON BRIDGE, E.C.

## ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

The company has been formed for further developing the Pandy Collieries and the Abergwreliy Iron Ore and Coal Works, well situate in the Vale of Neath, Glamorganshire, within about 12 miles of the important Briton Ferry Docks and Ironworks, and of 60 blast furnaces, consuming annually 1,500,000 tons of iron ore.

The Vale of Neath railway, the medium of communication between these ports and furnaces, passes through the property, and the coal and iron ore are put into trucks on a siding belonging to the company. The collieries are seven miles nearer the port of shipment, by rail, than the Aberdare Steam Collieries.

The properties are leasehold, for 60 years and 24 years respectively. They comprise about 1000 acres, and contain several very valuable seams of steam coal and argillaceous iron ore, full particulars of which are given in the reports, plans, and section accompanying the prospectus. The royalties and dead rents are more than usually moderate, and the plant is extensive, and in thorough working order.

The collieries and mines have been opened at very considerable outlay, and thoroughly proved by "dry levels" and "drift," driven across the strata, and by large open pits, all in working order, and now profitably producing steam coal and iron ore. The usual large expenditure for pumping machinery and shaft work, and the liability to accidents incidental to the latter, are avoided. The collieries are estimated to yield sufficient coal to last more than double the terms of the leases, at an output of 500 tons daily, and the iron ore will work for 35 years, at an annual output of 26,000 tons.

The coal is hard, cuts large, and is adapted for steam and various other purposes, and commands ready purchasers in Swans and Briton Ferry. The average cost of working and putting it in trucks on the siding, including royalty and all expenses, does not exceed 4s. 3d. per ton, and the present selling price is about 6s. 6d. per ton in the tracks, thus leaving a clear profit of at least 1s.

The iron ore is readily sold at 10s. 4*1*/<sub>2</sub>d. per ton, in the trucks. The cost of working, including royalty and all charges, does not exceed 8s. 2d. per ton, leaving a profit of 2s. 2*1*/<sub>2</sub>d.

At the before-mentioned moderate output, a net annual profit of over 10,000, may be fairly relied on, with little extension of the present workings.

This undertaking is entered into for carrying out existing works on a more extensive scale, and not for sinking to unproved minerals, or any speculative enterprise.

A contract has been entered into for the purchase of the whole of the works, leases, plant, machinery, &c., at the low price of 7500*l*, in cash, and 12,500 paid-up shares in the company. About 7000 have already been subscribed, for exclusive of the above-mentioned paid-up shares. No shareholder will incur any liability beyond the amount of his shares.

No further calls will be made exceeding 2s. 6d. per share at one time, or at shorter intervals than six months.

Prospects, with plans and reports and forms of application for the remaining shares, may be obtained from the brokers or solicitors, or at the offices of the company.

THE GLYN NEATH STEAM COAL AND IRON COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that NO FURTHER APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES will be RECEIVED AFTER SATURDAY, the 22d day of November inst.

By order, J. J. CAVILL, Sec.

Now published, by WILLIAM OLIVER, Mining Engineer, Stanhope, Durham.

MAPS AND SECTIONS OF THE COAL AND LEAD MEASURES IN THE COUNTIES OF NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM, AND PART OF CUMBERLAND.

Showing the Outcrop of the New Red Sandstone, Magnesian Limestone, Coal Measures, and Millstone Grit: also, the Carboniferous Limestone Deposit, Collieries, Lead Mines, Adits or Levels, Faults, Veins, Dykes, and other Interruptions; with the Railways, Rivers, Towns, Ports of Shipment, &c. Scale, 1 in. to the mile.

The maps and sections are printed in colours.

They have been constructed partly from actual surveys, and partly from valuable information afforded by the mining engineers and others connected with the coal and lead mines in the district.

May be had on application to—London: Mr. Robert Kerr, publisher, 81, Chancery-lane.—Newcastle-on-Tyne: Messrs. Horn and Storey, publishers, Grey-street.—Durham: Mr. Proctor, publisher.—Darlington: Mr. H. Penny, publisher.—Bishop's Aycliffe: Mr. W. J. Cammings, publisher, Bondgate.—South Wales: Mr. D. Oliver, Mountain Ash, Glamorganshire.

Now ready, price 6*l*.

Or to Coal Owners, for gratuitous distribution, £1 per hundred copies.

GOVERNMENT INSPECTION OF COLLIERIES: The Inspectors' Reports for 1861, comprising a complete summary of the accidents resulting from colliery operations, and a full abstract of each Inspector's report, including all their recommendations and suggestions for preventing loss of life in collieries worked upon existing principles.

London: Published at the MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, E.C.

ASSAYS AND ANALYSES OF ORES, METALS, &c., on the most moderate terms, and with the utmost accuracy. List of fees per post, on application.

JOHN LONGMAID, CITY LABORATORY AND ASSAY OFFICE, 21, THROGMORTON STREET, E.C.

## In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries, Stannaries of Cornwall.

## IN RE EAST PROVIDENCE MINE.

TO BE SOLD, pursuant to an Order made in a Cause called HOLLOW Hutchins and Others, dated the 3d day of Oct. last, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on Wednesday, the 26th day of Nov. inst., at Twelve o'clock at noon precisely—20 (3986ths) SHARES of the defendant Edward Hutchins; 10 (3986ths) SHARES of the defendant Samuel Sturgis (as Assignee of the Estate and Effects of John Matthew Thompson, insolvent debtor); and 9 (3986ths) SHARES of the defendant Benjamin Burford Rawlings, of and in the said MINE.

HENRY SEWELL STOKES, Solicitor, Truro (Agent for Rosaria and Davies, Plaintiff's Solicitors, Penzance).

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, November 13, 1862.

## In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries, Stannaries of Cornwall.

## IN RE EAST PROVIDENCE MINE.

TO BE SOLD, pursuant to an Order made in a Cause called HOLLOW Hutchins and Others, dated the 3d day of Oct. last, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on Wednesday, the 26th day of Nov. inst., at Twelve o'clock at noon precisely—20 (3986ths) SHARES of the defendant Edward Hutchins; 10 (3986ths) SHARES of the defendant Samuel Sturgis (as Assignee of the Estate and Effects of John Matthew Thompson, insolvent debtor); and 9 (3986ths) SHARES of the defendant Benjamin Burford Rawlings, of and in the said MINE.

HENRY SEWELL STOKES, Solicitor, Truro (Agent for Rosaria and Davies, Plaintiff's Solicitors, Penzance).

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, November 13, 1862.

## In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries, Stannaries of Cornwall.

## IN RE EAST PROVIDENCE MINE.

TO BE SOLD, pursuant to an Order made in a Cause called HOLLOW Hutchins and Others, dated the 3d day of Oct. last, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on Wednesday, the 26th day of Nov. inst., at Twelve o'clock at noon precisely—20 (3986ths) SHARES of the defendant Edward Hutchins; 10 (3986ths) SHARES of the defendant Samuel Sturgis (as Assignee of the Estate and Effects of John Matthew Thompson, insolvent debtor); and 9 (3986ths) SHARES of the defendant Benjamin Burford Rawlings, of and in the said MINE.

HENRY SEWELL STOKES, Solicitor, Truro (Agent for Rosaria and Davies, Plaintiff's Solicitors, Penzance).

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, November 13, 1862.

## In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries, Stannaries of Cornwall.

## IN RE EAST PROVIDENCE MINE.

TO BE SOLD, pursuant to an Order made in a Cause called HOLLOW Hutchins and Others, dated the 3d day of Oct. last, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on Wednesday, the 26th day of Nov. inst., at Twelve o'clock at noon precisely—20 (3986ths) SHARES of the defendant Edward Hutchins; 10 (3986ths) SHARES of the defendant Samuel Sturgis (as Assignee of the Estate and Effects of John Matthew Thompson, insolvent debtor); and 9 (3986ths) SHARES of the defendant Benjamin Burford Rawlings, of and in the said MINE.

HENRY SEWELL STOKES, Solicitor, Truro (Agent for Rosaria and Davies, Plaintiff's Solicitors, Penzance).

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, November 13, 1862.

## In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries, Stannaries of Cornwall.

## IN RE EAST PROVIDENCE MINE.

TO BE SOLD, pursuant to an Order made in a Cause called HOLLOW Hutchins and Others, dated the 3d day of Oct. last, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on Wednesday, the 26th day of Nov. inst., at Twelve o'clock at noon precisely—20 (3986ths) SHARES of the defendant Edward Hutchins; 10 (3986ths) SHARES of the defendant Samuel Sturgis (as Assignee of the Estate and Effects of John Matthew Thompson, insolvent debtor); and 9 (3986ths) SHARES of the defendant Benjamin Burford Rawlings, of and in the said MINE.

HENRY SEWELL STOKES, Solicitor, Truro (Agent for Rosaria and Davies, Plaintiff's Solicitors, Penzance).

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, November 13, 1862.

## In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries, Stannaries of Cornwall.

## IN RE EAST PROVIDENCE MINE.

TO BE SOLD, pursuant to an Order made in a Cause called HOLLOW Hutchins and Others, dated the 3d day of Oct. last, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on Wednesday, the 26th day of Nov. inst., at Twelve o'clock at noon precisely—20 (3986ths) SHARES of the defendant Edward Hutchins; 10 (3986ths) SHARES of the defendant Samuel Sturgis (as Assignee of the Estate and Effects of John Matthew Thompson, insolvent debtor); and 9 (3986ths) SHARES of the defendant Benjamin Burford Rawlings, of and in the said MINE.

HENRY SEWELL ST

BOILERS.—FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, at the SUNDERLAND AND SOUTH SHIELDS WATERWORKS STATION, CLEARWATER HIGH PRESSURE CYLINDRICAL BOILERS, from 26 $\frac{1}{2}$  ft. to 31 ft. long, 5 to 6 ft. diameter, with all the fittings complete. The above are in good condition, having been used in sinking the shaft at the Cleator Works, which is now completed.

Address to Mr. WILLIAM DIXON, at the offices, 7, Fawcett-street, Sunderland.

IMPROVED APPLICATION OF WATER-POWER.

TURBINE.—MAC ADAM BROTHERS AND CO., ENGINEERS, SOHO FOUNDRY, BELFAST, have been engaged for 14 years, in manufacturing their IMPROVED TURBINES, and supplied them with confidence. This machine is applicable to all practicable uses of fall and quantities of water, giving a much higher percentage of power than water description of water-wheels. On low falls it has the additional advantage of being affected by flood or back-water; and it is particularly well adapted for any where the quantity of water is variable.

Further particulars on application; also references to turbines now at work on a great many of falls.

ALL AND WELLS, PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS OF SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CORES, CABLES, TELEGRAPH CONDUCTORS INSULATED WITH INDIA RUBBER at 45 per cent. of weight, PARTICULARLY ADAPTED FOR MINING PURPOSES. Further particulars as to price of cores, cables, &c., can be had on application at 60, Aldermanbury, E.C.; and Steam Mills, Mansfield-street, Borough-road, Southwark, S.E. Copper wire covered with silk, cotton, or any other material, to order.

ESSAYS AND ANALYSES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION Conducted by JOHN MITCHELL, F.C.S., M.G.A. (late Mitchell and Rickard) Author of "Manual of Practical Assaying," "Metallurgical Papers," &c.

Communications and samples to be addressed (free) to Mr. MITCHELL, care of Mr. W. H. Great St. Helen's, London, E.C.

JOSIAH HUGO HITCHINS, the Consulting Mining Engineer of the Devon Great Consols Mines and others, announces that his arrangements will enable him to afford GREATER FACILITY and ADVANCEMENT of CONSULTATION on the ELIGIBILITY and VALUE of MINING INVESTMENTS, and he will also act as a STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AGENT in PURCHASE or SALE OF MINING PROPERTIES, and SHARES ON THE most advantageous terms.

J. H. Hitchins will personally visit the mines of Devon and Cornwall, the Principality of Wales, and Ireland, and Wales, to obtain the best local agents' opinions of their present and prospective value, and more especially to enable him on his own judgment to advise foreign companies to buy or sell.

J. H. Hitchins has no hesitation in saying that mines in desirable localities, and with good practical judgment, prove profitable investments. It is necessary, however, that persons should be guided by the soundest information and advice in the use of these—and, indeed, only such mines as are recommended by the most able, the experienced, and the most trustworthy agents, should be embarked in.

J. H. Hitchins' property values his reputation as the projector, and for many years the chief superintendent, of not only those wonderful mines, the Devon Great Consols, but also many others in Devon and Cornwall, as is well known, and presumes that his years' varied experience and well-matured judgment will enable him to advise foreign companies to buy or sell.

J. H. Hitchins will also assist in the formation of new companies for good underwriting, and advise existing companies on the best improvements to be made in the management, means, appliances, and management generally of their mines.

Hitchins, Ilfracombe, Devonshire.

CHARLES CARKEEK, having returned from British Columbia, has AGAIN COMMENCED THE BUSINESS of MINE SHAREHOLDER AND DEALER, and for the convenience of the public has taken the rooms now occupied by the Miners' Bank, which he has determined to open as a "MINING EXCHANGE," a desideratum long required, where, between the hours of Nine and Seven, a subscription will be 2*l*. per annum, to be paid in advance, and any balance remaining will be elected to settle any disputes that may arise, in any transaction in the "MINING EXCHANGE."

Subscription will be 2*l*. per annum, to be paid in advance, and any balance remaining will be elected to settle any disputes that may arise, in any transaction in the "MINING EXCHANGE."

Subscription will be 2*l*. per annum, to be paid in advance, and any balance remaining will be elected to settle any disputes that may arise, in any transaction in the "MINING EXCHANGE."

Subscription will be 2*l*. per annum, to be paid in advance, and any balance remaining will be elected to settle any disputes that may arise, in any transaction in the "MINING EXCHANGE."

Subscription will be 2*l*. per annum, to be paid in advance, and any balance remaining will be elected to settle any disputes that may arise, in any transaction in the "MINING EXCHANGE."

Subscription will be 2*l*. per annum, to be paid in advance, and any balance remaining will be elected to settle any disputes that may arise, in any transaction in the "MINING EXCHANGE."

Subscription will be 2*l*. per annum, to be paid in advance, and any balance remaining will be elected to settle any disputes that may arise, in any transaction in the "MINING EXCHANGE."

Subscription will be 2*l*. per annum, to be paid in advance, and any balance remaining will be elected to settle any disputes that may arise, in any transaction in the "MINING EXCHANGE."

Subscription will be 2*l*. per annum, to be paid in advance, and any balance remaining will be elected to settle any disputes that may arise, in any transaction in the "MINING EXCHANGE."

Subscription will be 2*l*. per annum, to be paid in advance, and any balance remaining will be elected to settle any disputes that may arise, in any transaction in the "MINING EXCHANGE."

Subscription will be 2*l*. per annum, to be paid in advance, and any balance remaining will be elected to settle any disputes that may arise, in any transaction in the "MINING EXCHANGE."

Subscription will be 2*l*. per annum, to be paid in advance, and any balance remaining will be elected to settle any disputes that may arise, in any transaction in the "MINING EXCHANGE."

Subscription will be 2*l*. per annum, to be paid in advance, and any balance remaining will be elected to settle any disputes that may arise, in any transaction in the "MINING EXCHANGE."

Subscription will be 2*l*. per annum, to be paid in advance, and any balance remaining will be elected to settle any disputes that may arise, in any transaction in the "MINING EXCHANGE."

Subscription will be 2*l*. per annum, to be paid in advance, and any balance remaining will be elected to settle any disputes that may arise, in any transaction in the "MINING EXCHANGE."

Subscription will be 2*l*. per annum, to be paid in advance, and any balance remaining will be elected to settle any disputes that may arise, in any transaction in the "MINING EXCHANGE."

Subscription will be 2*l*. per annum, to be paid in advance, and any balance remaining will be elected to settle any disputes that may arise, in any transaction in the "MINING EXCHANGE."

Subscription will be 2*l*. per annum, to be paid in advance, and any balance remaining will be elected to settle any disputes that may arise, in any transaction in the "MINING EXCHANGE."

Subscription will be 2*l*. per annum, to be paid in advance, and any balance remaining will be elected to settle any disputes that may arise, in any transaction in the "MINING EXCHANGE."

Subscription will be 2*l*. per annum, to be paid in advance, and any balance remaining will be elected to settle any disputes that may arise, in any transaction in the "MINING EXCHANGE."

Subscription will be 2*l*. per annum, to be paid in advance, and any balance remaining will be elected to settle any disputes that may arise, in any transaction in the "MINING EXCHANGE."

Subscription will be 2*l*. per annum, to be paid in advance, and any balance remaining will be elected to settle any disputes that may arise, in any transaction in the "MINING EXCHANGE."

Subscription will be 2*l*. per annum, to be paid in advance, and any balance remaining will be elected to settle any disputes that may arise, in any transaction in the "MINING EXCHANGE."

Subscription will be 2*l*. per annum, to be paid in advance, and any balance remaining will be elected to settle any disputes that may arise, in any transaction in the "MINING EXCHANGE."

Subscription will be 2*l*. per annum, to be paid in advance, and any balance remaining will be elected to settle any disputes that may arise, in any transaction in the "MINING EXCHANGE."

Subscription will be 2*l*. per annum, to be paid in advance, and any balance remaining will be elected to settle any disputes that may arise, in any transaction in the "MINING EXCHANGE."

Subscription will be 2*l*. per annum, to be paid in advance, and any balance remaining will be elected to settle any disputes that may arise, in any transaction in the "MINING EXCHANGE."

Subscription will be 2*l*. per annum, to be paid in advance, and any balance remaining will be elected to settle any disputes that may arise, in any transaction in the "MINING EXCHANGE."

Subscription will be 2*l*. per annum, to be paid in advance, and any balance remaining will be elected to settle any disputes that may arise, in any transaction in the "MINING EXCHANGE."

Subscription will be 2*l*. per annum, to be paid in advance, and any balance remaining will be elected to settle any disputes that may arise, in any transaction in the "MINING EXCHANGE."

Subscription will be 2*l*. per annum, to be paid in advance, and any balance remaining will be elected to settle any disputes that may arise, in any transaction in the "MINING EXCHANGE."

Subscription will be 2*l*. per annum, to be paid in advance, and any balance remaining will be elected to settle any disputes that may arise, in any transaction in the "MINING EXCHANGE."

Subscription will be 2*l*. per annum, to be paid in advance, and any balance remaining will be elected to settle any disputes that may arise, in any transaction in the "MINING EXCHANGE."

Subscription will be 2*l*. per annum, to be paid in advance, and any balance remaining will be elected to settle any disputes that may arise, in any transaction in the "MINING EXCHANGE."

Subscription will be 2*l*. per annum, to be paid in advance, and any balance remaining will be elected to settle any disputes that may arise, in any transaction in the "MINING EXCHANGE."

Subscription will be 2*l*. per annum, to be paid in advance, and any balance remaining will be elected to settle any disputes that may arise, in any transaction in the "MINING EXCHANGE."

Subscription will be 2*l*. per annum, to be paid in advance, and any balance remaining will be elected to settle any disputes that may arise, in any transaction in the "MINING EXCHANGE."

Subscription will be 2*l*. per annum, to be paid in advance, and any balance remaining will be elected to settle any disputes that may arise, in any transaction in the "MINING EXCHANGE."

Subscription will be 2*l*. per annum, to be paid in advance, and any balance remaining will be elected to settle any disputes that may arise, in any transaction in the "MINING EXCHANGE."

Subscription will be 2*l*. per annum, to be paid in advance, and any balance remaining will be elected to settle any disputes that may arise, in any transaction in the "MINING EXCHANGE."

Subscription will be 2*l*. per annum, to be paid in advance, and any balance remaining will be elected to settle any disputes that may arise, in any transaction in the "MINING EXCHANGE."

Subscription will be 2*l*. per annum, to be paid in advance, and any balance remaining will be elected to settle any disputes that may arise, in any transaction in the "MINING EXCHANGE."

Subscription will be 2*l*. per annum, to be paid in advance, and any balance remaining will be elected to settle any disputes that may arise, in any transaction in the "MINING EXCHANGE."

Subscription will be 2*l*. per annum, to be paid in advance, and any balance remaining will be elected to settle any disputes that may arise, in any transaction in the "MINING EXCHANGE."

Subscription will be 2*l*. per annum, to be paid in advance, and any balance remaining will be elected to settle any disputes that may arise, in any transaction in the "MINING EXCHANGE."

Subscription will be 2*l*. per annum, to be paid in advance, and any balance remaining will be elected to settle any disputes that may arise, in any transaction in the "MINING EXCHANGE."

Subscription will be 2*l*. per annum, to be paid in advance, and any balance remaining will be elected to settle any disputes that may arise, in any transaction in the "MINING EXCHANGE."

Subscription will be 2*l*. per annum, to be paid in advance, and any balance remaining will be elected to settle any disputes that may arise, in any transaction in the "MINING EXCHANGE."

Subscription will be 2*l*. per annum, to be paid in advance, and any balance remaining will be elected to settle any disputes that may arise, in any transaction in the "MINING EXCHANGE."

Subscription will be 2*l*. per annum, to be paid in advance, and any balance remaining will be elected to settle any disputes that may arise, in any transaction in the "MINING EXCHANGE."

Subscription will be 2*l*. per annum, to be paid in advance, and any balance remaining will be elected to settle any disputes that may arise, in any transaction in the "MINING EXCHANGE."

Subscription will be 2*l*. per annum, to be paid in advance, and any balance remaining will be elected to settle any disputes that may arise, in any transaction in the "MINING EXCHANGE."

Subscription will be 2*l*. per annum, to be paid in advance, and any balance remaining will be elected to settle any disputes that may arise, in any transaction in the "MINING EXCHANGE."

Subscription will be 2*l*. per annum, to be paid in advance, and any balance remaining will be elected to settle any disputes that may arise, in any transaction in the "MINING EXCHANGE."

Subscription will be 2*l*. per annum, to be paid in advance, and any balance remaining will be elected to settle any disputes that may arise, in any transaction in the "MINING EXCHANGE."

Subscription will be 2*l*. per annum, to be paid in advance, and any balance remaining will be elected to settle any disputes that may arise, in any transaction in the "MINING EXCHANGE."

Subscription will be 2*l*. per annum, to be paid in advance, and any balance remaining will be elected to settle any disputes that may arise, in any transaction in the "MINING EXCHANGE."

Subscription will be 2*l*. per annum, to be paid in advance, and any balance remaining will be elected to settle any disputes that may arise, in any transaction in the "MINING EXCHANGE."

Subscription will be 2*l*. per annum, to be paid in advance, and any balance remaining will be elected to settle any disputes that may arise, in any transaction in the "MINING EXCHANGE."

Subscription will be 2*l*. per annum, to be paid in advance, and any balance remaining will be elected to settle any disputes that may arise, in any transaction in the "MINING EXCHANGE."

Subscription will be 2*l*. per annum, to be paid in advance, and any balance remaining will be elected to settle any disputes that may arise, in any transaction in the "MINING EXCHANGE."

Subscription will be 2*l*. per annum, to be paid in advance, and any balance remaining will be elected to settle any disputes that may arise, in any transaction in the "MINING EXCHANGE."

Subscription will be 2*l*. per annum, to be paid in advance, and any balance remaining will be elected to settle any disputes that may arise, in any transaction in the "MINING EXCHANGE."

Subscription will be 2*l*. per annum, to be paid in advance, and any balance remaining will be elected to settle any disputes that may arise, in any transaction in the "MINING EXCHANGE."

Subscription will be 2*l*. per annum, to be paid in advance, and any balance remaining will be elected to settle any disputes that may arise, in any transaction in the "MINING EXCHANGE."

Subscription will be 2*l*. per annum, to be paid in advance, and any balance remaining will be elected to settle any disputes that may arise, in any transaction in the "MINING EXCHANGE."

Subscription will be 2*l*. per annum, to be paid in advance, and any balance remaining will be elected to settle any disputes that may arise, in any transaction in the "MINING EXCHANGE."

Subscription will be 2*l*. per annum, to be paid in advance, and any balance remaining will be elected to settle any disputes that may arise, in any transaction in the "MINING EXCHANGE."

Subscription will be 2*l*. per annum, to be paid in advance, and any balance remaining will be elected to settle any disputes that may arise, in any transaction in the "MINING EXCHANGE."

Subscription will be 2*l*. per annum, to be paid in advance, and any balance remaining will be elected to settle any disputes that may arise, in any transaction in the "MINING EXCHANGE."

Subscription will be 2*l*. per annum, to be paid in advance, and any balance remaining will be elected to settle any disputes that may arise, in any transaction in the "MINING EXCHANGE."

Subscription will be 2*l*. per annum, to be paid in advance, and any balance remaining will be elected to settle any disputes that may arise, in any transaction in the "MINING EXCHANGE."

Subscription will be 2*l*. per annum, to be paid in advance, and any balance remaining will be elected to settle any disputes that may arise, in any transaction in the "MINING EXCHANGE."

Subscription will be 2*l*. per annum, to be paid in advance, and any balance remaining will be elected to settle any disputes that may arise, in any transaction in the "MINING EXCHANGE."

Subscription will be 2*l*. per annum, to be paid in advance, and any balance remaining will be elected to settle any disputes that may arise, in any transaction in the "MINING EXCHANGE."

Subscription will be 2*l*. per annum, to be paid in advance, and any balance remaining will be elected to settle any disputes that may arise, in any transaction in the "MINING EXCHANGE."

Subscription will be 2*l*. per annum, to be paid in advance, and any balance remaining will be elected to settle any disputes that may arise, in any transaction in the "MINING EXCHANGE."

Subscription will be 2*l*. per annum, to be paid in advance, and any balance remaining will be elected to settle any disputes that may arise, in any transaction in the "MINING EXCHANGE."

Subscription will be 2*l*. per annum, to be paid in advance, and any balance remaining will be elected to settle any disputes that may arise, in any transaction in the "MINING EXCHANGE."

Subscription will be 2*l*. per annum, to be paid in advance, and any balance remaining will be elected to settle any disputes that may arise, in any transaction in the "MINING EXCHANGE."

## THE MINING SHARE LIST.

## DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends Per Share.	Last Paid.
1800 Alderley Edge (Cheshire) [L.]	10 0 0..	60..	..	7 18 6..	0 10 0—Mar.	1862
4300 Bedlam United (copper), Tavistock [L.]	2 6 8..	4%..	..	12 17 6..	0 2 0—Sept.	1862
240 Boscan (tin), St. Just	..	20 10..	60..	38 10 0..	1 0 0—Mar.	1862
200 Botallack (tin, copper), St. Just	91 8 0..	250..	..	449 15 0..	4 0 0—Aug.	1862
1000 Carn Brea (copper, tin), Illogan	15 0 0..	65..	..	273 10 0..	2 0 0—Feb.	1862
200 Cefn Cwm Brynno (lead), Cardigansh.	33 0 0..	10..	..	9 0 0..	4 0 0—April.	1861
256 Copper Hill (copper), Redruth	48 0 0..	67%..	..	9 10 0..	2 10 0—Sept.	1862
12000 Copper Miners of England	25 0 0..	25..	..	7% per cent.	—Half-yrly.	
35000 Ditto ditto (stock)	100 0 0..	24..	..	1 per cent.	—Half-yrly.	
1055 Craddock Moor (copper), St. Cleer*	8 0 0..	28%..	..	7 12 0..	0 4 0—July.	1862
512 Creegbrawne and Penkevil, St. Columb	..	..	..	6 10 0..	0 10 0—Jan.	
867 Cwm Eryn (lead), Cardigansh. [L.]	7 10 0..	11..	..	7 13 0..	0 5 0—July.	1862
128 Cwmystwith (lead), Cardigansh. [L.]	60 0 0..	105..	..	247 10 0..	4 0 0—Sept.	1862
280 Derwent Mines (sl.-lead), Durham	300 0 0..	180..	..	147 0 0..	5 0 0—June.	1862
1024 Devon Gt. Con. (cop.), Tavist. [S.E.]	500 0 0..	500..	495 500	816 0 0..	9 0 0—Sept.	1862
356 Dolcoath (copper, tin), Camborne*	128 17 6..	570..	580 590	686 10 0..	7 0 0—Oct.	1862
3000 Dwyngwn (lead), Wales	..	12 6 6..	104..	15 0 0..	2 6 0—Sept.	1862
512 East Bassett (cop.), Redruth [S.E.]	29 10 0..	52%..	104..	10 0 0..	2 0 0—Sept.	1862
614 East Cadon (copper), St. Cleer [S.E.]	2 14 6..	42%..	37%..	4 17 6..	1 0 0—Oct.	1862
300 East Darren (lead), Cardigansh. [S.E.]	32 0 0..	45..	..	83 10 0..	1 0 0—June.	1862
128 East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan	24 5 0..	220..	390 395	315 0 0..	2 10 0—Oct.	1862
280 Foxdale (lead) Isle of Man [L.]	25 0 0..	35..	..	—	—July.	1862
6000 Frank Mills (lead), Devon	..	3 18 6..	4..	0 16 0..	0 2 0—Mar.	1862
6000 Great South Tolquis [S.E.], Redruth	14 0 6..	6%..	6% 6%..	7 18 6..	0 8 0—Dec.	1861
1795 Great Wheal Fortune (tin), Breage	18 6 0..	28..	30 31	3 0 0..	0 10 0—Oct.	1862
798 Great Wh. Vor (tin, cop.), Helston [S.E.]	40 0 0..	6..	..	2 2 6..	0 0—Sept.	1862
512 Gunns Lake (Clitter's Adit),	0 2 0..	84..	..	0 3 0..	0 1 6—Mar.	1862
1024 Herodsfoot (ld.), near Liskeard [S.E.]	8 10 0..	48..	..	21 10 0..	1 15 0—Oct.	1862
1000 Hibernal Mine Company	92 6 2..	27%..	..	7 10 0..	0 15 0—Sept.	1861
400 Ileburn (lead), Cardigansh., Wales	18 10 0..	110..	..	359 10 0..	4 0 0—Nov.	1862
9000 Marke Valley (copper), Cadron	4 10 6..	10%..	10 10%..	2 4 0..	0 4 0—Oct.	1862
1800 Minera Mining Co. [L.], Wrexham	25 0 0..	200..	200	99 18 0..	7 0 0—Nov.	1862
2000 Mining Co. of Ireland (cop., lead, coal)	7 0 0..	195..	19%..	14 7 11 0..	7 0 0—Dec.	1862
640 Mount Pleasant (lead), Mold	4 0 0..	27..	..	18 18 0..	1 7 0—Aug.	1862
6000 New Birch Tor and Vitter Con. (tin)	1 6 6..	14%..	..	3 6 0..	1 0 0—Sept.	1862
1366 North Grampian (copper), Redruth	2 7 6..	6..	..	0 10 0..	0 10 0—Mar.	1862
5933 North Treskerth (copper), St. Agnes	1 9 0..	4..	..	0 6 0..	1 0 0—Sept.	1862
5000 Orsedd (lead), Flintham	0 0 8..	14%..	..	0 10 4..	0 8 0—Mar.	1862
400 Par Consol. (cop.), St. Blazey [S.E.]	1 2 6..	6..	4 5..	36 16 6..	0 7 0—Nov.	1862
200 Parys Mines (copper), Anglesey [L.]	50 0 0..	—..	..	47 10 0..	10 0—Oct.	1862
1772 Peboer (tin), St. Agnes	—..	5..	..	6 19 6..	0 10 0—Dec.	1862
1123 Providence (tin), Uny Lelant [S.E.]	10 6 7..	44..	41 42..	65 0 0..	1 0 0—Aug.	1862
6000 Rosewall Hill and Bansom United	2 18 0..	4..	..	0 5 6..	0 2 0—Sept.	1862
15 Rosewall (copper), Bansom United	3 7 6..	—..	..	0 2 0..	0 2 0—Oct.	1862
4022 Rosewaren Consol. (copper)	—..	—..	—..	—..	—Quarterly.	
15 Rhosneigr (lead)	50 0 0..	—..	..	1250 0 100..	1 0 0—Quarterly.	
512 South Cadron (cop.), St. Cleer [S.E.]	1 8 0 0..	410..	..	386 0 0..	5 0 0—Sept.	1862
512 South Tolquis (cop.), Redruth, Cornwall	8 0 0 0..	40..	37%..	107 0 0..	1 0 0—May.	1862
8. Wh. Frances (cop.), Illogan [S.E.]	18 18 9..	100..	95 100..	364 5 0..	0 0—Nov.	1862
280 Spearn Moor (tin, copper), St. Just	31 17 9..	—..	..	9 15 0..	1 0 0—June.	1862
940 St. Ives Con. (tin), St. Ives	8 0 0..	28..	..	488 10 0..	1 0 0—Aug.	1862
940 St. Ives Con. (tin), St. Ives	—..	—..	..	5 6 0..	2 3—Jan.	1861
940 Tamar Con. (sl.-ld.), Redruth [S.E.]	10 0 0..	15%..	..	0 19 0..	0 10 0—Mar.	1862
4000 Tincroft (cop., tin, Pool, Illogan) [S.E.]	9 0 0..	15%..	15%..	11 13 6..	0 5 0—July.	1862
10000 Trumpet Consol. (tin), near Halston	11 10 0..	2..	..	11 0 0..	0 2 0—Mar.	1862
4200 Upton and Chagford (cop.), [L.]	2 15 0..	31..	32 34..	4 12 6..	1 0 0—Oct.	1862
1074 Wendron Consol. (tin), Wendron	11 10 0..	12..	..	8 15 0..	1 0 0—Jan.	1861
6000 West Bassett (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	1 10 0..	14..	..	23 6 0..	0 0—Sept.	1862
5000 West Bassett (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	10 0 0..	25..	20 22..	27 18 6..	0 10 0—Oct.	1862
1024 West Burton Ghyll (lead), Yorkshire	50 0 0..	—..	..	14 10 0..	3 0 0—June.	1861
1024 West Burton (cop.), Liskeard [S.E.]	5 0 0..	32..	30 32..	101 1 3..	0 10 0—Oct.	1862
1024 West Fowey Consol. (tin and copper)	7 10 0..	3%..	..	0 19 0..	0 10 0—Mar.	1862
1024 West Penstrith (copper)	4 0 0..	9..	..	2 19 6..	2 19 6—May.	1862
1024 West Pentreath	—..	—..	..	363 0 0..	5 0 0—Oct.	1862
4000 Wh. Seton (cop.), Camborne [S.E.]	47 10 0..	260..	..	589 10 0..	2 0 0—Oct.	1862
512 Wh. Bassett (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	5 2 6..	85..	85 99..	929 0 0..	2 0 0—Mar.	1862
512 Wh. Buller (cop.), Redruth [S.E.]	5 0 0..	52%..	..	4817 Devon and Courtney (cop.), 1 11 0..	11 0—Nov.	1862
2900 Wh. Clifford Amalgamated (cop.), Gwen. 30 0 0..	25..	20 22..	2400 10 0..	5 0 0—eb.	1862	
1024 Wh. Friendships (copper), Devon	50 0 0..	90..	..	2456 10 0..	5 0 0—Aug.	1862
1024 Wh. Grylls (tin), Perranporth	2 4 0..	29..	26 28..	10 0 0..	2 0 0—Sept.	1862
1024 Wh. Hore (lead), St. Just	9 13 8..	6..	..	0 5 0 0..	5 0 0—May.	1862
512 Wheal Jane (silver-lead), Kew	3 10 0..	16..	..	18 10 0..	1 0 0—Mar.	1862
4000 Wh. Ludcote and Wrey (lead), St. Ives	2 10 8..	11%..	11 11%..	74 5 0..	1 0 0—Aug.	1862
1024 Wh. Margaret (tin), Uy Lel. [S.E.]	9 17 6..	43%..	38 40..	0 0 10 0..	2 0 0—Feb.	1862
1024 Wh. Mary (tin), Lelant	3 2 6..	—..	..	284 5 0..	4 0 0—Mar.	1862
1024 Wh. Mary Ann (ld.), Menheniot [S.E.]	0 0 0..	16..	15 16..	56 7 0..	0 10 0—Sept.	1862
1024 Wh. Owles (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	70 0 0..	300..	..	303 3 0..	5 0 0—Aug.	1862
306 Wh. Seton (tin, copper), Camborne	88 10 0..	166..	157%..	141 15 0..	2 0 0—Oct.	1862
1040 Wh. Trelawny (sl.-ld.), Liskeard [S.E.]	5 17 0..	17 18..	45 12 6..	14 12 6..	0 10 0—Aug.	1862
5000 Wicklow (copper) [L.], Wicklow	5 0 0..	37..	36..	43 17 6..	2 0 0—Oct.	1862

\* Dividends paid every two months. † Dividends paid every three months.

## MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call.
700 Aberdovey (silver-lead), Merioneth	1 10 0..	30..	..	0 10 6..	0 10 0—Mar.
4542 Alfred Consol. (cop.), Philack [S.E.]	15 11..</				